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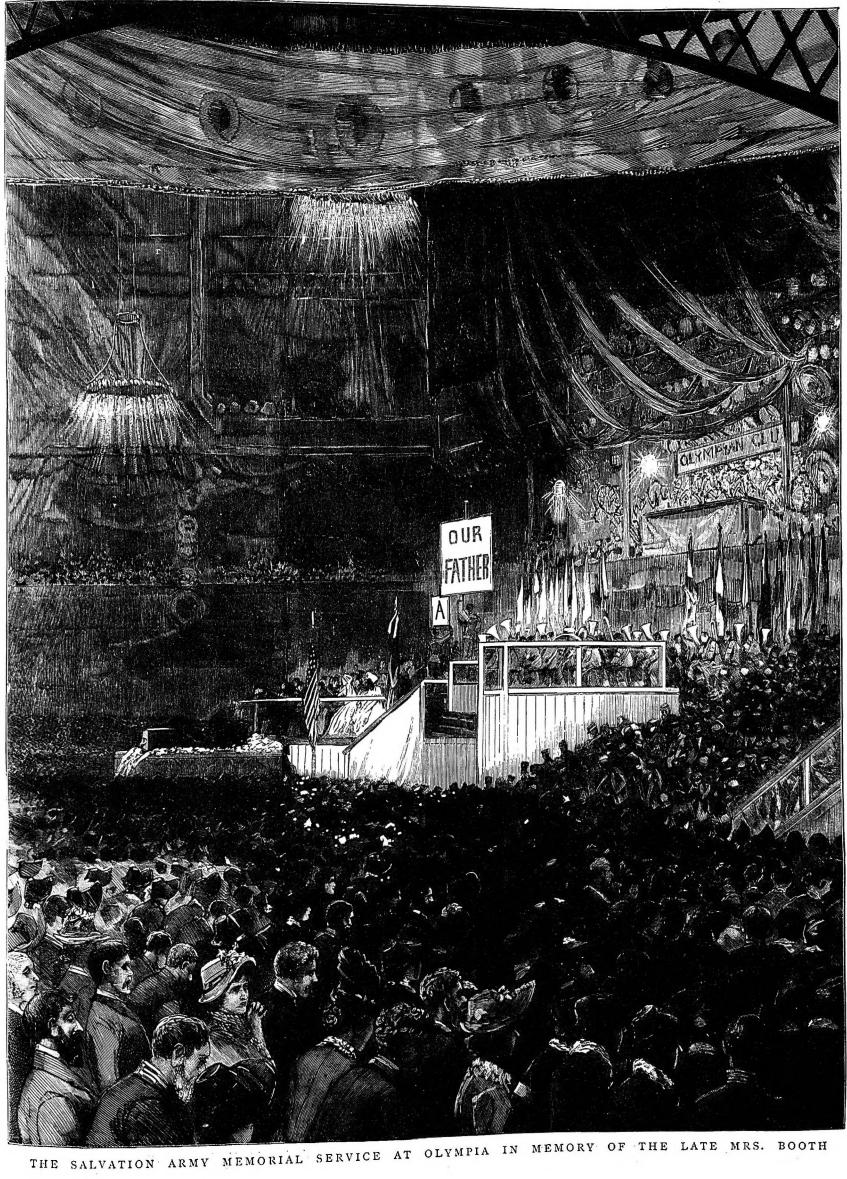
THE GRAPHIC, OCTOBER 18, 1890

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Bois of the Welcas

THE IRISH FUGITIVES. Irish Nationalists are never better pleased than when they succeed in astonishing the British public. Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, by their sudden flight, certainly secured for themselves this exquisite delight; but whether they may not in the end have to pay too heavy a price for it is another question. We do not, of course, suggest that their escapade has changed the opinion of any one who had already convinced himself of the expediency of Home Rule; but there are no important classes of Englishmen who, under any circumstances, really like childish pranks of this kind. We may expect, therefore, that a good many English supporters of the principle of Home Rule will be rather less enthusiastic about it, now that they know the stuff of which two of the most prominent Irish leaders are made. In Ireland the fugitives are more popular than ever, but, if they sometimes think of politics seriously, they can hardly fail to ask themselves whether the permanent effect of their flight on ordinary Irishmen is likely to be beneficial. If a Parliament were established in Dublin, would the new au horities find that their task was made easier by this incident? It may be said that Irishmen would readily obey laws passed by their own representatives. That, however, is to beg the question. A large number of Irishmen have been so accustomed to hold the law in contempt that if it made them in any way uncomfortable they would have little respect for it, no matter by what authority it might be enacted. Reverence for public order has been in every country a thing of slow growth; and Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, if they hope to hold positions of authority in an Irish system of government, have small reason to congratulate themselves on the impulse which has led them to "bolt" from legal proceedings, and thus to set an evil example which will not be soon forgotten by their countrymen.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE. -- Employers. in England must envy greatly the power of combination which their class in Australia has developed. It needed, however, very strong pressure to bring about that remarkable union of capital. Not until the Federated Trade Unions made it quite plain that they were resolved to prevent the employment of free labour did the employers recognise the real issue they were invited to fight upon. Half-a-dozen different causes of quarrel were put forward from time to time, in order to conceal from the general community the fact that labour sought to dictate to capital not only what profits it should make, but what men it should employ in the business. The object was to make Trade Unionism supreme, so that it could fix both the rate of wages and the length of working hours. We have had some experience of that sort in England, but it has never been thrust forward in quite such a naked form. The failure of the great gas strike considerably damped the spirits of the Unions, and it was thought advisable, therefore, to fight the next battle in Australia. There labour is better organised, and far better endowed, than in England. But the prime movers in the husiness made a profound blunder when they assumed that the keen rivalries between Australian employers would always prevent them from standing shoulder to shoulder. In the presence of a deadly peril, threatening all alike, they closed their ranks, and presented a firm front to the common enemy, with the result that the strikers at once began to Is there not a lesson in this for English employers? They are threatened in precisely the same way; the late strike at Southampton was really an attempt to dragoon shipowners into employing none but members of Trade Unions. And how was that effort defeated? by the shipowners, Dock Companies, and others concerned in the trade of the port combining for defence just as their workmen had combined for attack. Unless they had done this, even the assistance of the military in maintaining the rights of free labour would not have sufficed to give capital the victory.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION. --- Three years ago the Australian Governments offered 5,000% for the purpose of promoting an "Antarctic reconnaissance," provided the Home Government would contribute a similar amount, but our Ministers declined to assist, and consequently up to the present time the scheme has remained dormant. It would not be fair to charge our Government with stinginess because they declined to become partners in this enterprise. The real fact was that the sum proposed was, in the opinion of experts, totally inadequate for such an undertaking; and it must be further admitted that since the comparative failure of the Nares Expedition towards the North Pole, the British public have become rather apathetic about Polar discoveries, whether North or South. Matters were very different sixty or seventy years ago, when the discovery of a practicable North-west passage towards India and China aroused considerable enthusiasm. Experience has since utterly exploded this conception; every one now knows that the discovery of a trade-route to Asia through the ice-floes of the far North is an unrealisable dream. As the Antarctic seas offer no practical attraction even of this shadowy character, no surprise need be felt that exploratory enterprise in

those regions has hung fire ever since Ross discovered the volcanic mountains of Victoria Land in 1842. There is now, however, some prospect, under the auspices of Barons Nordenskjöld and Oscar Dickson, of a renewal of the scheme which was allowed to lapse in 1887. We will not go so far as to say "It might be done, and England ought to do it;" nevertheless, while admitting that the sole tangible motive is the gratification of geographical and scientific curiosity, yet, if a really thorough plan of operations is laid down, and not a more reconnaissance, this wealthy country, which took the lead in such enterprises in the earlier years of the century, might spend money worse than by contributing liberally to the solution of this interesting problem.

KASSALA. --- French journals have been rather premature in their rejoicings over the failure of the Naples Conserence. It is to be regretted, of course, that an understanding was not arrived at; but there is not the faintest indication that the Italians have allowed themselves to be irritated or annoyed by what has happened. The friendship between England and Italy is based on too solid a foundation to be readily shaken, and we may look forward with some confidence to the maintenance of their mutual good-will, even if an Anglo-Italian Agreement with regard to the territories in dispute should for some time be impracticable. The Italian Government could scarcely have seriously expected that Kassala would be handed over to them. The Soudan has for many a day been for England a thorn in the flesh, and it is likely to give her a good deal of further trouble. But in proportion as legitimate trade is introduced into the country, the difficulties with which we have hitherto had to contend will pass away, and the entire region will once more become accessible to English influence. To give Kassala to Italy would be to introduce a new and potent element that might thwart, or at any rate hamper, the action of the various forces that are already, directly or indirectly, working for our benefit. England may never, perhaps, either in her own name or in that of Egypt, claim the right to rule the Soudan as a whole; but she will certainly permit no other Power to obtain possession of it, or to secure any privilege that might lead to that result. The Italians have too much good sense not to understand this, and in the end they will probably content themselves with reasonable concessions.

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION .-- Is the discipline of the British army as good as it used to be? In many respects the private soldier compares favourably with his predecessor. He is better educated, more intelligent, shoots straighter, and is less of an automaton. But in respect to discipline, it is to be feared that the ranks have somewhat deteriorated. No doubt such cases of insubordination as that just reported at Guernsey occasionally occurred even under the longservice régime. But they were very rare, whereas they have been of quite common occurrence recently. To what, then, is this unhappy change to be attributed? Partly, no doubt, to sympathy with the general revolt of the working classes against authority in every shape and form, but much more to the incompetency of so many non-commissioned officers to make their authority respected. Owing to the exigencies of short service, promotion to the non-commissioned ranks is much quicker than when every soldier enlisted for twenty-one years, and the consequence is that this highly-responsible grade is largely filled with smart young men who lack the weight and the judgment which come with years. How this patent defect of our military system can best be remedied is a very prickly problem. The non-commissioned ranks must be kept full at all times, and if there be no old soldiers available for the purpose, shift must be made with young ones. But would it not be possible, by increasing the pay or the pensions of noncommissioned officers, to induce many more to re-engage for a second period? Where the fault mainly lies is, we think, in passing the men too quickly through the lower grades of lance-corporal and corporal. It is when filling those positions that they have to acquire the knack of wielding authority with tact, fairness, and judgment. If, therefore, this period of education is abbreviated, the corporal blossoms into a sergeant before he is qualified to maintain discipline by that personal influence which is of such infinite value in the barrack-room.

FREE TRADE PROSPECTS .- Among the enthusiastic Free Traders in this country-if there are really many remaining-it is an undisputed axiom that, although she may injure other countries as well. America still more by such a tariff as that which Congress has recently passed. It is very disputable, however, whether this view can be maintained as regards America. Ever since she became a nation, she has always been rigidly Protectionist, and she has thriven remarkably well under that system. Already, as we pointed out some weeks ago, the M'Kinley Tariff is making itself felt in a very important direction. Arrangements are being made, on an extensive scale, for the transference of European (and especially British) capital, plant, and labour to the United States. Mr. M'Kinley claims that his tariff is essentially a free trade tariff, inasmuch as it admits 50 per cent of the imports free, a far larger proportion than under any previous tariff law. This may be verbally correct, but it simply means that our astute cousins are now letting in free of duty articles which

their climate precludes them from producing, and raw materials which they want for their own manufacturing purposes; but any manufactured product, which would seriously compete with their own output, they saddle with very onerous Customs charges. The truth is that the M'Kinley Bill is very c'everly constructed, and it may have far-reaching consequences as regards ourselves. The new generation have a much more open mind about Free Trade than the older race of statesmen who were brought up at the feet of Cobden, and they cannot but be impressed by the startling fact that, among civilised countries, the United Kingdom alone adheres to Free Trade. The Labour Party. at all events, have little belief in Free Trade; their ideal (judging by their doings at the Docks) being a good solid monopoly; and, as they are likely to increase in power, it is quite possible that Free Trade may be doomed by the time the fin de siècle is reached.

CZECHS AND GERMANS. Some months ago all who take any interest in the affairs of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy were much pleased by the announcement that the Old Czechs and the Germans of Bohemia had arrived at an understanding. It was thought that one of the most troublesome problems of the Empire had thus been practically solved, and that Bohemia, under the new system, would soon become prosperous and contented. But unfortunately the Young Czechs, or Radicals, did not take this view. They raised an outcry against what they denounced as a betrayal of Slavonic interests, and their protests produced so strong an impression on the more excitable classes of their countrymen that the O.d Czechs became rather alarmed at the results of their own action. Thus it happens that at the opening of the present Session of the Bohemian Diet it is uncertain whether the agreement which at first gave rise to so many hopes will be ratified. The Old Czech's will display little political wisdom if they repudiate their pledges, for it is certain that, if they take this course, they will plunge their country into serious trouble. What the Young Czechs want is that the Germans of Bohemia shall be thoroughly subject to the Czech majority; but as the Germans form considerably more than one-third of the population, and as many of them are better-educated, wealthier, and more vigorous than their Slavonic neighbours, they do not intend to allow themselves to be politically effaced. And in their claim for equal rights they have the cordial sympathy of the Germans in all other Austrian provinces. If, therefore, the majority of the Diet decline to sanction the steps which have been taken to secure a peaceful settlement, we may be sure that evil days are coming for Bohemia. In the interests of the Czechs themselves, as well as of the monarchy generally, it is to be hoped that the difficulties of the situation will be overcome. The Radicals can do little harm if the moderate Czechs remain true to their engagements with their German allies.

Working the Caucus. -- No doubt a considerable section of the public was surprised to learn, from the case just decided at the Thames Police Court, that it is possible for working members of a party Caucus to secure a position where they can manipulate the voting lists to their liking. Not only did three Radical overseers of Whitechapel coolly remove the name of the Conservative agent, although they knew him to be properly qualified, but they set down nearly 2,000 names which had no right to be in the list at all. Are there any other constituencies, we wonder, where this sort of legerdemain goes on? Perhaps; in the case in question, it was only the amazing audacity of the three operators in striking off a professional who "knew the ropes" quite as well as themselves which led to the disclosure. Had they left him alone, they might have succeeded in bringing off a nice little coup with their apocryphal additions to the list. They not only brought the dead to life, converted aliens into Britons, and made out non-residents to be residents; but, by exercising their creative faculties, they evolved a number of persons as electors who never had any existence at all. Owen Glendower would not have been in it, clearly, with these worthy overseers in conjuring spirits from the vasty deep; they did not use any incantations or magic charms, but simply recorded whatever names and addresses occurred to their ingenuous minds, and then invested them with flesh and blood. One's sense of enjoyment is, however, somewhat marred by the reflection that, perchance, some honourable members now in the House owed their seats to similar instrumentality. Not with their own knowledge, of course; such dubious pracles are always left to the rank and file. Still, impossible to read such cases without feeling that our means of insuring purity of election are not yet perfect. We should like to know, too, what profit for their party the daring triumvirate expected to make out of the ghosts and the umbræ whom they placed upon the register.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' TIPS.—In the earlier days of railway enterprise, notices were plentifully exhibited at the various stations, warning the public against bestowing gratuities upon the Companies' servants. As John Buil likes to give tips for personal service, these minatory placards were quietly ignored, and, except that the tip was usually dropped into the porter's palm in a somewhat secretive fashion, the notices in question might just as well have never existed. After a while the railway companies took this view,



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HALT!

Types of the French Army : Horse Artillery FROM THE PAINTING BY A. DE NEUVILLE

the warnings were gradually withdrawn, and now, at the the warming, the porters expect to derive the larger porlarger stations, larger portion of their emoluments from passengers, and not from their nion of their comployers. Altogether the present system, though perhaps employers, indefensible, works uncommonly well, and we theoretically well, and we have no desire to see it altered. If the railway companies have no decision the abolition of all gratuities, the porters were to make their duty sullenly and reluctantly, whereas now they attend to the passengers with alacrity and civility. Nor do we believe that the poorer class of travellers suffer by this arrangement. The humble copper donation of the clerk or maidservant is as welcome as the shilling of the swell, and or manager of the latter is usually much more extensive, as the russ's proportionately for the trouble he gives. Some ne om) Page 1 great outery was made about waiters' fees. waters ago was the result? Why, that landlords charged for attendance, while guests, who desired to ensure prompt and cheerful service, still found it politic to give something to waiters and chambermaids. The practical outcome of this intended reform was that the landlords benefited at the expense of the public, who paid twice over. Therefore, as regards the railway porters, we recognise the wisdom of the o'd adage : Quieta non movere.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.--No new light has been thrown on the relations between these two classes by the voluminous correspondence to which Archdeacon Farrar's attack on dishonest publishers has given rise. One definite suggestion, indeed, has been made; and that is, that authors, like working men, should form Trade Unions. The suggestion, however, can hardly be called a practical one. Some of the so-called "professional" authors might be willing to become members of a Union; but a great many persons who write books do not devote the whole of their time to work of this kind, nor do they depend upon it for their livelihood. Very few of these would care to hamper their freedom by taking part in any sort of organised opposition to publishers. We may doubt, also, whether a literary Trade Union would have the support of many authors who are popular enough to be able to make their own terms even with the most powerful of publishing firms. Upon the whole, it seems probable that writers as a class will have to get along as best they can with the existing system; and the true moral to be drawn from their difficulties is that people who have a chance of spending their lives profitably in other ways ought to think very carefully before entering upon a "iterary career." As for the dispute about the payments to Archdeacon Farrar, that is a question in which the public cannot be expected to take much interest. That he had something like a moral right to a larger sum than he originally bargained for, Messrs. Cassell themselves seem to have practically admitted. But in the vast majority of cases publishers act quite fairly in abiding strictly by their contract, since few books are in a material sense so successful as the one about which there has been so much angry talk. If authors had nothing to complain of but the fact that they get only as much money as they themselves have agreed to take, they would have no real grievance.

MARITIME COOKERY.—Truly there is much cause for the Shipmasters' Society to seek to improve the cuisine on board cargo vessels. Even in craft that carry a few passengers the cooking for the crew is generally vile to the last degree. It may be said, perhaps, that the raw materials supplied to the oleaginous artist in the caboose or galley do not lend themselves to delicate confections. That is true, no doubt; at the best of times, junk has a flavour all its own, and salt pork tequires a sea-appetite for its appreciation. Still, even these uninviting viands can be improved by judicious treatment, There is no reason, for instance, why the junk should be so hard that ingenious tars are said to have sometimes soled their boots with the material, as more indestructible and impervious than leather. By steeping it for some hours in lukewarm water it becomes tender enough for mastication by good teeth and powerful jaws, while Jack does not much mind the peculiar flavour. Under similar treatment, the salt pork assumes quite an appetising character, and has been known to pass muster among inexperienced passengers as "tinned." But although these are the staple articles of the maritime dietary, it is in the pea soup and duff that decent cooking makes such a difference to poor Jack. Badly done, they are nastiness in excelsis, the soup being liquid grease, tempered with parboiled pulse, while the duff would strain the digestive apparatus of an ostrich. But when a little care is bestowed on the cooking, both make good and nourishing food, and are highly appreciated in the foc'sle. We therefore wish the Shipmasters' Society all possible success in their endervour to secure a supply of skilled cooks and cooks' mates from training ships and industrial schools. At the same time, they would need to remember that only by offering adequate wages, and insuring a reasonable able degree of comfort on board ship, will a high standard be

ETHER DRINKING IN IRELAND. — Fanatical teetotallers have, it may be suspected, a good deal to answer for in the use of outlandish intoxicants. There are a number of persons in the world who have an insatiable craving for stimulants, and, as these are just the people who either persuade themselves, or are persuaded by others, to take the pledge against beer, wine, and spirits, they seek to satisfy their morbid propensity in other directions. At present this miserable habit of ether drinking appears to be confined-and long may it be so-to one district of the North of Ireland; though, curiously enough, considering the prevailing creed of that part of the island, it obtains more among Roman Catholics than among Protestants. As the spirit thus consumed is methylated, and therefore possesses a very nauseous taste, we cannot honestly say with Captain Macheath, in The Beggars' Opera: "How happy could I be with ether;" nevertheless, it has special attractions of its own. From the drunkard's point of view it is cheap-for threepence or fourpence you can get gloriously (or disgustingly) drunk; and, as the intoxicating effect passes off very rapidly, an ether drinker often gets drunk half-a-dozen times a day. Quarrelsomeness is a marked feature of ether intoxication. This does not commend it as a beverage for the inhabitants of the Green Island, who are by nature a hot-headed people. Altogether, it is much to be preferred that Irishmen and women who wish to drink should stick to whisky, and we hope that the Government will take vigorous measures to nip this pernicious habit in the bud. No one would have been more grieved than the late estimable Father Mathew could he have foreseen that such an odious form of intoxication would take root in his native land.

Notice. - With this Number is issued an Extra Coloured Supplement, entitled " Types of the French Army," from the Painting by A. DE NEUVILLE.

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(By Order)

A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

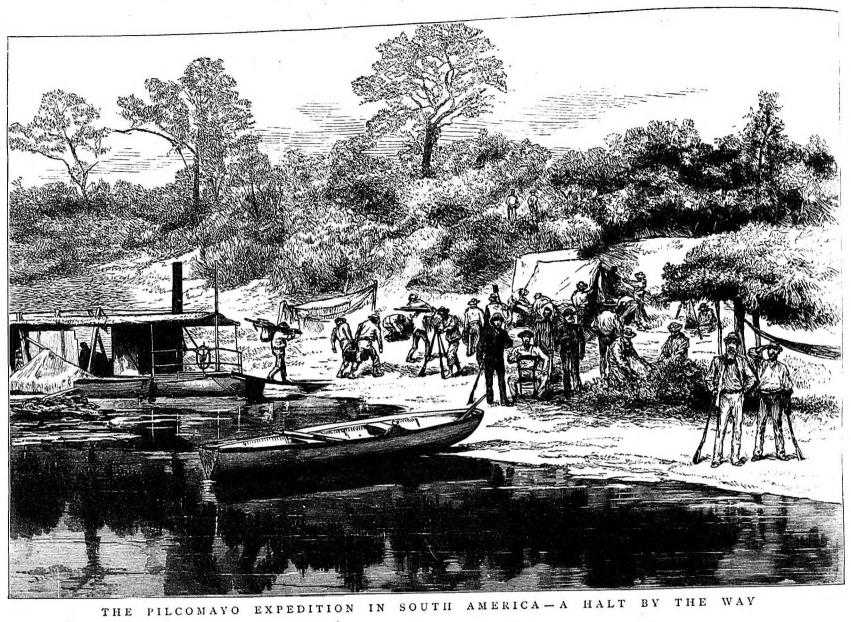


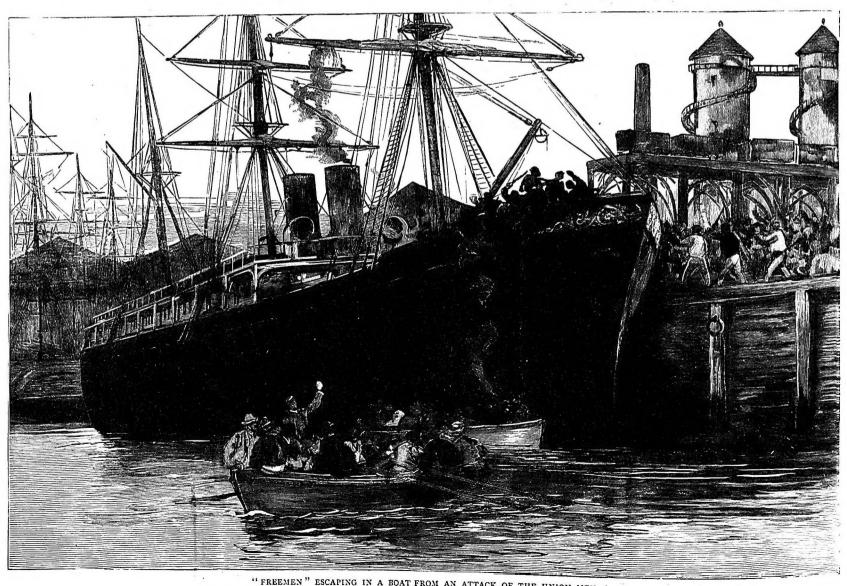
THE LATE MRS. BOOTH

"The mother of the Salvation Army" did much to benefit her fellow-creatures, and to assist the cause of Christianity during her lifetime. It is hardly to be denied, however, that her death will accomplish at least as much in this direction as did her life. The feelings which have been evoked by it among men and women of every class have been such as can hardly be altogether transient. Many a monarch has had a less glorious lying-in-state than Mrs. Booth. To the Congress Hall at Clapton, where the body lay, came every sort of visitor. Multitudes of men and women belonging to the army itself came as a matter of course from every part of the country; but in addition there came many visitors of a very different kind—people well-known in society, and wretched outcasts. Anglicans, and Roman Catholics, members of all the hundred-andone sects to be found in "Whitaker," and many who owed allegiance to no Church or creed—to pay their tribute of respect to a good woman. Still more striking was the scene at the memorial service held at "Olympia" on Monday night. At least ten thousand persons, most of them members of the "Army," were present. As at the Congress Hall there were none of the usual outward and "THE mother of the Salvation Army" did much to benefit her sand persons, most of them members of the "Army," were present. As at the Congress Hall there were none of the usual outward and visible signs of mourning. Bright colours predominated in the decorations and dresses, but the proceedings were solemn and impressive. On a platform at the end of the building was a large orchestra of united bands. At the foot of the platform a place was reserved for the chief mourners, and, in front of this was the stage on which the coffin rested. The funeral procession entered soon after six, one or two verses of the hymn, "When I survey the wondrous Cross," having been sung by the whole multitude. The bier was deposited in its place, and then followed more singing of hymns, and the recitation of the Lord's Prayer by the entire congregation, the time being given from the platform by Mr. Herbert Booth. The only dramatic incident was the singing of the chorus, "We shall walk through the valley and the shadow of death," by the members of the Booth family; and then after a short silence the the members of the Booth family; and then after a short silence the procession left the building, and the service ended. Next day the funeral took place at Abney Park Cenetery. Immense numbers of Salvationists arrived early in the morning at the Blackfriars end of Salvationists arrived early in the morning at the Blackfriars end of the Embankment. The procession was formed at eleven o'clock by sound of bugle. A move was first made to the Salvation headquarters in Queen Victoria Street, when the coffin was placed upon an open landau, draped with the Salvation colours, and drawn by a pair of horses. The procession then continued its march by way of the Mansion House, Threadneedle Street, and Kingsland Road, to the cemetery. Here a brief service was performed, and the coffin was then lowered into the grave. So ended what is perhaps the most impressive incident in the history of the Salvation Army.

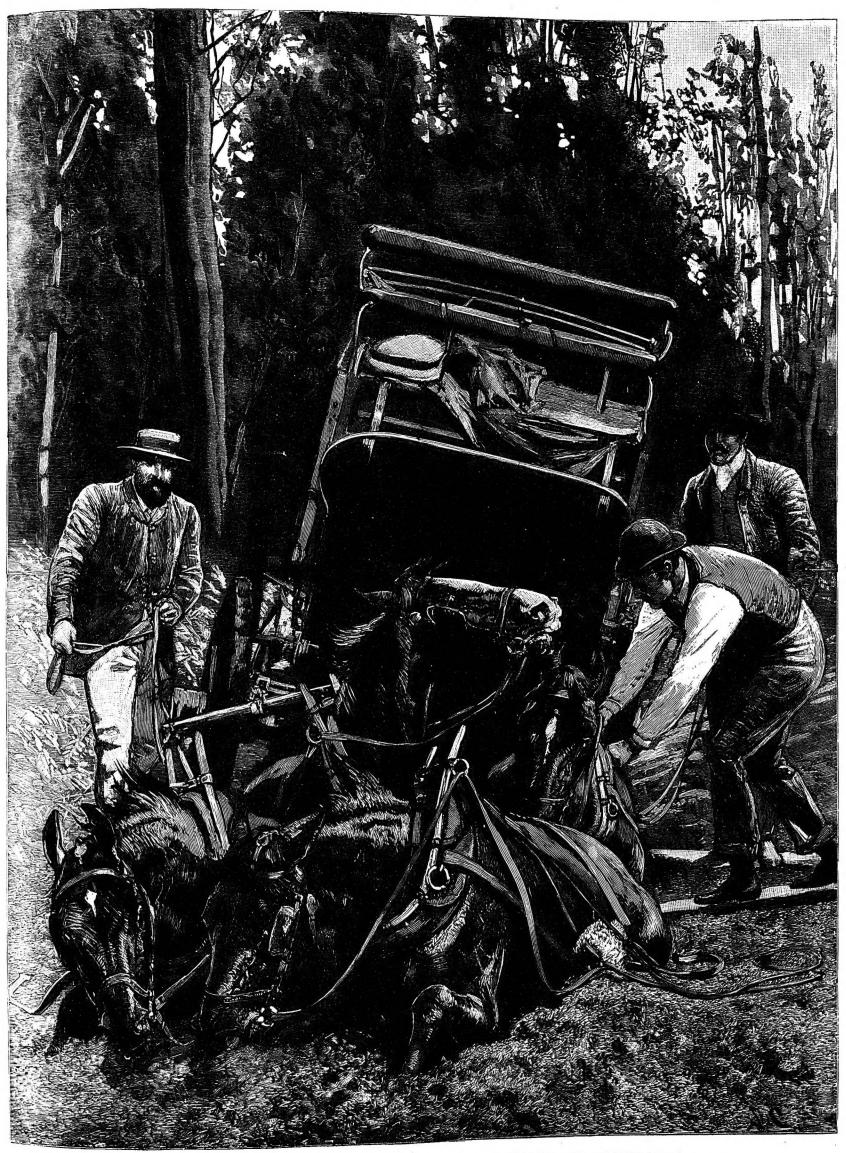
THE PILCOMAYO EXPEDITION

THE Pilcomayo is one of the chief branches of the Paraguav River, which flows into the Parana River, and with it forms a large affluent of the magnificent River Plate. The Pilcomayo has its sources in the Andes of Bolivia, and runs near the chief town of





"FREEMEN" ESCAPING IN A BOAT FROM AN ATTACK OF THE UNION MEN THE STRIKE OF DOCK LABOURERS AT MELBOURNE



"MIRED"-TRAVELLING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN TASMANIA

that country, Sucre, or Chuquisaca. After leaving Bolivia, it waters the enormous but little-known territory, the Gran Chaco. For years it has been the dream of explorers to trace the Pilcomayo waters the enormous but little-known territory, the Gran Chard-For years it has been the dream of explorers to trace the Pilcomayo to its source, and so open up a trade-route to Bolivia from the River Plate. Many expeditions have started both from Bolivia and Argentina with this intention, but, hitherto, owing to the difficulties encountered, have failed to meet with success. A French explorer, Jules Crevaux, attempted to descend the Pilcomayo from Bolivia in 1882, but was killed by the savages of the Gran Chaco; and only this year an expedition headed by Captain Page, of the Argentine Navy (who last year read an interesting paper on the subject before the Royal Geographical Society), which started from Buenos Ayres, came to grief in the Palino Swamp, and the commander himself perished. Another recent expedition, under Lieutenant Storm, who had previously explored the river, met with more success. The Explorer, a stern-wheel steamer, with a draught of only eight inches, was built especially for the expedition by Messrs. Cochrane, of Birkenhead, and answered its purpose admirably. It was discovered that the Pilcomayo at certain seasons of the year is not navigable, owing to most of its stream making its way to the Paraguay River through other channels. Some valuable results, however, were achieved. The river was explored further north than it had ever been before, and important scientific discoveries were made by Professor The river was explored further north than it had ever been before, and important scientific discoveries were made by Professor Morong, of the Smithsonian Institute, U.S.A., the naturalist attached to the expedition. The Professor, moreover, took some interesting photographs, which, by the kindness of Mr. E. Darbyshire, we have been enabled to utilise for our illustration. Of the Gran Chaco, which some persons have described as nothing more than a series of swamps, one of the engineers attached to the expedition (which, by the way, returned in safety after a five months' absence) gives a very different account. He says:

"The climate is mild and healthy, danger from Indians does not exist; whenever they have been met they are friendly, and a great help to us, and they have always been treated kindly. New colonists who will settle hereafter, and treat them humanely, will find them of great service. The soil in the Chaco on the higher lands is rich black alluvial soil, which will, and does, produce magnificent crops. The maize and sugar-cane grown there are enormous. Finally, the

DIACK MILLY IN 1801, WHICH WIII, and does, produce magnificent crops. The maize and sugar-cane grown there are enormous. Finally, the country of the Chaco, with its delicious climate, wonderfully rich soil and pasturage, and wealth of valuable timber, about one-third of the country being forest and two-thirds prairie, will certainly in a few years be teeming with inhabitants from the overcrowded Old World, and other parts not so abundantly blessed by Nature."

THE STRIKES IN MELBOURNE

In the Australian colonies, where the democracy perhaps exercises greater authority than in any other English-speaking country, strikes and labour difficulties are familiar features, but they have never before assumed such gigantic proportions as during the last few months. The dispute began in the shipping trade, and at first turned chiefly on the question of wages between the shipowners on the one hand, and their officers and crews on the other. In this the one hand, and their officers and crews on the other. In this class of cases the owners had generally to succumb, but every concession led to fresh demands, till the eight hours' system, in spite of its ludicrous inapplicability to sea-service, was claimed for seamen as well as for men ashore. The actual crisis was, however, provoked by the following incident. A homeward-bound vessel being about to ship a crew, the trade societies demanded that the captain should first be dismissed, and that the crew should all be Unionists. The owners refused compliance, and thereupon the great strike began, with the usual accompaniments of boycotting, picketing, and other forms of terrorism. From Melbourne to far-off Rockhampton in the north, to Tasmania and New Zealand in the south, and South Australia in the west, steamers after steamers were south, and South Australia in the west, steamers after steamers were laid up, collieries reduced to idleness, factories after factories closed. Shipowners made all concessions, short of running their vessels at a positive loss, and even the Unions could not compel them to go beyond that. The scenes which ensued are thus graphically described by the Melbourne correspondent of the Times:—"On the wharves crews were called out of vessels in defiance of the articles under which they were engaged; stevedores were forbidden to stow cargo in ships; labourers were forbidden either to load or discharge in snips; labourers were forbidden either to load of discharge cargo, and when non-union men proffered their services, they were insulted, assaulted, and hooted as blacklegs. As, however, last year in London, the clerks helped to unload the vessels, and pluckily performed their duty regardless of the ribaldry of the surrounding loafers."—Our illustration is from a sketch by Mr. J. A. Comyn, "Talgar," Glenfernis Road, Glenfernis, Melbourne.

BOGGED IN TASMANIA

THE country in Australia is, as a rule, so free from dense underrouth, and the climate is so dry for a large portion of the year, that it is practicable in properly-constructed vehicles to drive through the "bush" in all directions, and consequently "made" roads are very few in number. The introduction of steam locomotive power, moreover, has helped to perpetuate this neglect; for if better accommodation is needed between two townships, a railway is constructed, and the roads are left in their primitive condition. is constructed, and the roads are lest in their primitive condition. Now this condition is very good during the summer. The roads are then firm and hard; but when the days are short and the winter rains begin to fall these natural thoroughfares, especially where the soil is rich, become very quagmires. The foregoing remarks apply, with some modifications, to the adjacent island of Tasmania; and, as a proof that the roads have not been much improved, the present as a proof that the roads have not been much improved, the present writer vividly remembers being bogged in a coach seven-and-thirty years ago near Westbury, Tasmania, the very locality of the sketch by Mr. Henry A. Roome. Mr. Roome describes how the coach sinks in the thick red clay, and how, after half-an-hour's levering, the wheels are raised, and a fresh start is made. But presently all four horses go down, and when they stagger to their feet, they cannot get a hold in the soft clay, and so the coach remains in statu quo for several hours until it is pulled out by the efforts of half-adozen draught horses.

THE CORINTH CANAL

THIS gigantic undertaking, which, when completed, will cut off the Peloponnesus from the mainland, and will permit large vessels to pass directly from the Gulf of Corinth to the Gulf of Athens, will very materially shorten the trade routes between the Black Sea, the large Turkish and Greek ports, and those to the west-

ward.

The work was begun about eight years ago, and is at present being vigorously pushed forward by a French Company; and it is estimated that in five years more the channel will be navigable.

The Canal, which is to be 96 feet wide and 36 feet deep, extends across the 1sthmus of Corinth, from a point about a mile to the north-east of modern Corinth, to the village of Kalamaki, at the western extremity of the Gulf of Athens, the distance being a little over four miles.

With the exception of about two hundred yards in the centre, the channel has already been excavated almost down to sea level, and water has been admitted for about half a mile at the Corinth end, and half that distance at the other.

The strata which are being cut through are not hard, consisting

for the most part of marine deposits of firm sand and clay, with an occasional bed of conglomerate; and the work is at present being chiefly carried on by manual labour, upwards of eight hundred Armenians being employed.

The magnitude of the undertaking will be understood when it is that the railway bridge, extending from bank to bank, near the Corinth end, will permit the masts of large vessels to pass beneath

it.

The accompanying sketches show the progress of the work at several points, and the bird's-eye view of the 1sthmus is taken from the summit of the Acrocorinthus, or citadel of ancient Corinth, at an elevation of 1,800 feet, and a distance of six miles from the modern town.

The foregoing description, and the sketches from which our engravings are mide, are sent to us by Mr. R. Hardie, M.B., Surgeon, H.M.S. *Dreadnought*.

A BOXING BEAR

A BOXING BEAR

There is an old Devonshire story to the following effect. A shownan with a bear and a monkey having come to a village, a shownan with a bear and a monkey having come to a village, a simple-minded countryman asked who was the gentleman in the simple-minded countryman asked who was the gentleman in the fur-coat. "He is a Russian gentleman, and a great wrestler," replied the showman. "I'll wrastle wi' him," cried the bumpkin, and forthwith proceeded to try and throw Master Bruin. But presently, finding that the bear was getting the better of him, he sently, finding that the bear was getting the better of him, he piteously addressed the monkey thus: "Little genelman, do'ee spake to him in his own language, for he's a squeezin' the very life out of me." We are reminded of this anecdote, which to some of our readers may be a "chestnut," by this sketch of Bob, who was a pet bear on board of H.M.S. Cambridge, and a great favourite with the ship's company, with whom he was wont both to wrestle and to box. As, however (a not uncommon phenomenon with four-footed pets) he began to get rather troublesome on board the vessel, the Admiralty presented him to the Zoological Gardens.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Mr. John Hewitt, ship's corporal, H.M.S. Cambridge. Cambridge.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT KINSALE

Our illustrations are from sketches by Captain S. G. Grant, The Cameronians, Charles Fort, Kinsale. He writes as follows:—"The Blue Rock pigeons are beginning to frequent the caves along the coast in the neighbourhood of Kinsale, and the other day we made up a small party and went out to have a 'pot' at them. The accompanying sketches show how we got on. The pigeons perch on the ledges of rock inside the caves which are pigeons perch on the ledges of rock inside the caves, which are very numerous about here, and in order to get at them it is necessary to take a boat and row in close to the rocks: then, on discharging a gun, the pigeons fly out of the cave and give a chance

RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE

See page 444. Our engravings are from photographs by J. Valentine and Son, Dundee.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY ON BOARD A P. AND O. STEAMER

ON an autumn day at sea in the Mediterranean the temperature is wont to be perfect, and really lends itself far better to the genuine enjoyment of dolce far ninte than the scorching heats of July and August, when exhaustion is apt to make one weary, and, therefore, restless. At such a time, when, as in the "Lotos Eaters," it is always afternoon, the amateur photographer is a welcome invader, and the statement is a marked that even a two can and nowadays his apparatus is so simplified that even a tyro can produce very passable portraits, far different from the dreadful blotchy un-likenesses which our friends used to make of us in the infancy of the sun-picturing art.

GRANDMAMMA IN THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN

THERE is no wholesomer or more innocent taste than that of THERE is no wholesomer or more innocent taste than that of gardening, but, like most other arts and accomplishments, it ought to be learnt young. There is no better way of teaching it—when the head of the family has sufficient ground for the experiment—than to allot to each child, as it grows old enough, a slip of soil, encouraging their efforts by occasional advice, by judicious praise, and even by the giving of prizes. The taste thus encouraged in childhood may afterwards in the bustle of active life, through lack of leisure or opportunity, lie dormant for years, and then revive, adding greatly to the happiness of the aging man or woman at a period when the slower step and silvery hair show that the downward journey of life has begun. ward journey of life has begun.

THE FRENCH ARTILLERY

"HALT!" At this command the entire battery stops, the gunners alight, detach the limbers, and the guns are immediately levelled. At the word "Fire!" they discharge their deadly contents at the

enemy.

Everything in this picture tells of the fury of the contest. Note the officer's attitude checking at once by its energy the *elan* of these several hundred men. We recognise in this subject the vigour of the artist, immortalised by so many chefs-d'æuvres, and a shudder passes through the spectator in looking at this composition.

The French Artillery, as a separate corps, date their rise from about the year 1671, when a regiment was formed, which at first bore the name of the "Fusiliers du Roi." For the next hundred years its organisation underwent very little change. It was only during the Revolution and the Empire that Napoleon I. began the reorganisation which, after much labour and many improvements, caused during the Revolution and the Empire that Napoleon I. began the reorganisation which, after much labour and many improvements, caused it to receive the surname of "Reine des Batailles," a name which it afterwards shared with the Infantry. It would be too long in this sketch to relate the full history of the Artillery, or to give a list of the victories which are mainly due to it; but we may mention that it has never failed in occupying one of the most important positions in all the principal battles of France, and that it is still destined to play a distinguished part in the future military history of the world.

"THE POPULAR MUSICAL UNION."—Mr. G. S. Redmayne is no longer Secretary of this Society, as stated last week. The new Secretary is Miss Foot, 38, Wimpole Street, W., to whom subscriptions may be sent.

STRIKES do not answer in China. As Eastern ideas generally differ from Western customs, so, in the Celestial Empire, the employer strikes, not the workman. Recently, at the Kiangnan Arsenal, the officials raised the working hours to nine instead of eight per diem, and when the workmen refused to agree, the Arsenal authorities stopped the works altogether. The labourers waited outside the gates for half-a-day, but finding that the other side would not yield, they meekly conceded the point, and returned to work on the nine hours day terms.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF BRAZIL consoles himself remarkably well for the loss of his Empire. He is absorbed in his favourite literary and scientific pursuits, and during his present stay in Paris rarely misses a meeting of the various Academies and Societies, besides spending his mornings studying Sanserit, Hebrew, and Arabic. Dom Pedro has been up the Eiffel Tower twice to watch the process Dom Pedro has been up the Eissel Tower twice to watch the process of testing the motion of the earth, now being attempted with a huge pendulum reaching from the second platform nearly to the ground. This experiment was tried forty years ago by Foucault at the Panthéon, but the height was not sufficient for any important result. The present arrangement consists of a thick bronze wire with a steel globe at the end.



THE failure of the Anglo-Italian negotiations causes much disappointment. As anticipated, Kassala proved the rock which wrecked the settlement, for otherwise the delegates found little difficulty in selecting a satisfactory boundary-line between ITALY and EGYPT in Africa. But whilst Kassala remains in Dervish hands—as at present—Italy cannot feel her Red Sea possessions secure, and accordingly demanded that either she should take the town herself or that it should be occupied by a British or Egyptian force, thus ensuring friendly neighbours. The latter course, which would involve a fresh Soudan campaign, was plainly impossible for Egypt, while Great Britain, bound to safeguard Egyptian interests, declined to hand over so important a portion of her ward's territory. Indeed, Kassala is the centre of the Eastern Soudan trade, and it taken from Egypt would ruin business at Suakin. A compromise was then suggested, sanctioning a temporary Italian occupation of Kassala, but on Sir Evelyn Baring insisting that Italy should engage officially to restore the place if Egypt should re-occupy the Soudan, Italy declined forthwith, not being minded to spend human life and much money on other people's property. The Italians hope that the negotiations may be resumed before long, and insist particularly that the failure has created no unpleasantness with England, on whose friendship they set such store to protect their interests in the Mediterranean. Public opinion, indeed, is bitter against Sir Evelyn Baring, but acknowledges that England occupies a difficult position, and that her good-will is worth far more to Italy than a further slice of colonial possession. a difficult position, and that her good-will is worth far more to Italy than a further slice of colonial possession.

These sentiments are echoed alike in Austria and Germany, These sentiments are enhanced and a restant and Genanty, both countries bearing in mind the position of England towards the Triple Alliance. But FRANCE is simply delighted at any difficulty arising between two Powers to whom she bears no love, especially as she obtains a fresh opportunity to abuse Signor Crispi. No arcertitis she obtains a fresh opportunity to abuse Signor Crispi. No arcertitis she obtains a fresh opportunity to abuse Signor Crispi. No are critics wanting at home in Italy to point out that the failure of the African settlement may affect Signor Crispi's position very seriously in the coming elections. Still the Italian Premier scored well against his adversaries by his Florentine speech, with its fiery denunciation of Irredentism, which, he said, strives to embroil Italy on all sides. He pointed out how the dangers of Irredentist policy rendered the Triple Alliance absolutely necessary for Italy—an alliance which "could not be broken to please political agitators." The Irredentists, leagued with the Vatican, wanted to set all Europe against the Italian Government, but Italy was bound to two distinct objects—loyal prudent patriotism, and the fulfilment of her International obligations. The Monarchy held Italy together, he concluded, and was accepted by Europe as a pledge of peace. Signor Crispi's obligations. The Monarchy held Italy together, he concluded, and was accepted by Europe as a pledge of peace. Signor Crispi's opinions have won general approval, save, at home, from the Irredentist faction, and, abroad, from the French Press, which is as spiteful as usual, with an additional drop of bitterness that the Premier should have expressed himself so cordially respecting the Triple Alliance after his recent remarks to the Figaro correspondent. Signor Crispi makes another speech at Turin shortly to deal with Dignor Crispi makes another speech at Turns shortly to deal with the elections and the Financial Question, and is said to intend meeting General Caprivi on that occasion. As a further proof of goodwill between Germany and Italy, King Humbert has sent his bust to his "devoted friend and ally," Emperor William.

The fate of the Anglo-Portuguese Convention must soon be decided now that PORTUGAL at last possesses a Ministry, after nearly a month's interregnum. During last week General Abreu e Souza laboured to form a Cabinet, being hampered both by the African Souza laboured to form a Cabinet, being hampered both by the African trouble and by the financial schemes bequeathed by the late Ministry. He was just on the point of giving up the attempt when fresh news arrived trom Mozambique of impending troubles on the Zambesi, and politicians sunk their dissensions at once to form a coalition Cabinet. General Abreu e Souza—who is eighty years of age, by the way,—joins the War Portfolio to his Premiership, Senhor Barbosa de Bocage becomes Foreign Minister, and Senhor Mello Gouveia takes Finance. The new Ministers appeared on Wednesday before the Cortes, which now adjourns till January, and in the interval they may probably endeavour to negotiate fresh on Wednesday before the Cortes, which now adjourns till January, and in the interval they may probably endeavour to negotiate fresh modifications in the Convention. Lisbon was much excited by hearing that the British stern-wheel gunboats have at last been put together for use on the Zambesi, and have entered the Chinde mouth of the river. The Portuguese authorities accordingly have protested vehemently against such a step. To conclude the African difficulties of European countries, GERMANY does not find the organisation of her colonial passessions altogether gass. Major the organisation of her colonial possessions altogether easy. Major Wissmann is still bitter at Baron von Soden going out invested with the supreme power which formerly lay in his hands, but he will probably return to Africa before long. The German East Africa Company are also angry with the Government for assuming the entire control of business in their territory. entire control of business in their territory. They urge that every effort should be made to concentrate commerce on the German coast line, and to shut out Zanzibar, so that the trade may be connected directly with Europe, and pass through German hands alone.

However, GERMANY is mostly concerned just now with the social question. Profiting by their new freedom, the Socialists have held an International Congress this week at Halle, attended nave held an International Congress this week at Halle, attended by over four hundred delegates, of whom scarcely forty were foreigners. They set forth a most sweeping programme, which insist especially on three great points—direct legislation by the Sovereign People, decision on War or Peace by the People, and the Standing Army to be replaced by a National Citizen Force. As regards the last proviso, Germany, with her strong military spirit, is hardly likely to leave herself virtually defenceless and at the mercy of fully armed neighbours. Some other impurtant conditions of the manifesto armed neighbours. Some other important conditions of the manifesto regard the amelioration of the working-classes, and come within the scope of Emperor William's famous labour scheme. Undoubtedly Socialism has profited by persecution, like most causes, for the leaders report a vast increase of numbers, influence, and funds since the anti-Socialist laws were enforced. Still, whatever favour their doctrines may find among the poorer classes in towns, they will not tempt the bulk of the provincial population. The Socialists conduct themselves very quietly, and the authorities let them severely alone, according to Emperor William's express desire. His Majesty holds a large gathering at Berlin to-day (Saturday), the anniversary of the late Emperor Frederick's birthday, for the consecration of the new Potsdam Mausoleum. The bodies of the Emperor and his two sons, Princes Sigismund and Waldemar, have been removed to the Mausoleum from their temporary resting-place in the Potsdam Friedenskirche, and a solemn service will take place this morning in the new building before the Empress Frederick—just returned from Italy—and all the Imperial family, the King of the Belgians, and numerous German feudatory princes. The Berlin money market has been much agitated by a rise in the Bank discount rate, then has been much agitated by a rise in the Bank discount rate, owing to the great outflow of gold, so the two new Loans, which had been successful, have fallen in consequence. Nor are commercial so successful, have fallen in consequence. circles altogether pleased with the prospect of a new Austro-German Customs Union, revoking the present high Protectionist tariff. If Austrian exports enter too freely, many branches of German trade will suffer, while the Germans do not care to embark on a joint retaliatory tariff against the United States, as Austria so

earnestly desires. Yet many Germans in the woollen trade are earnestly desires. The many Germans in the woolld already thrown out of work by the new American tariff,

FRANCE enjoys a decide I lull before her Parliamentary Session FRANCE enjoys a decided in the before their Farmamentary Session opens next Monday. Politicians reserve their energies for the Chamber, Pretenders are silent, and even the Boulangist revelations Chamber, recentures are short, and even the boulangist revelations have ceased, as if in sympathy for M. Mermeix, who is getting have ceased, as it in sympathy for M. Mermeix, who is getting better. The Ministry are preparing several important measures, better. The Ministry are preparing several important measures. M. Constans wishes to legalize the "pari mutuel" system on race-courses only, with a tax of 2 per cent. for the Poor Relief Fund; M. Rouvier and the Commerce Minister propose to present two new Customs' tariff schemes to the Chamber, and the Finance Mini ter Customs' tariff schemes to the Budget deficit of 760 cool. The Budget deficit of 760 cool. Customs' tarilt schemes to the Chamber, and the Finance Mini ter also is trying to reduce the Budget deficit of 760,000%. The Budget Committee object to new taxes, preferring that the expenses should be reduced, so M. Rouvier is too much occupied to notice the virustrative on his probity made, by a portion of the Finance Mini terminate on his probity made, by a portion of the Finance Mini terminate Mini term the reduced, so M. Rouvier is too much occupied to notice the virulent attacks on his probity made by a portion of the French Press. The Minister is accused of utilising Government private information for his own personal speculation on the Bourse, and his friends urge him to prosecute the accusers. Now M. Jules Ferry proposes urge him to public life, in connection with the very policy which to return to public life, in connection with the very policy which caused his fall, and offers to represent Tonkin in the new Colonial Council. Parts is delighted with numerous theatrical novelties, and the French Socialists, like their German brethren, have been holding Congresses at Chatellarault and Calais. They promulgate and the French Socialists, like their German brethren, have been holding Congresses at Chatellarault and Calais. They promulgate much the same doctrines, with more uproar, considering the recent discussions on the decrease of the French population, the annual returns just published are interesting. Marriages, births, and deaths alike show a great decline. The marriage rate is the lowest ever known—except in the War year, 1870-1—the births only average 23 per 1,000 of the population, but, happily, the mortality is the lowest for fifteen years.

The vexed nationality question again disturbs AUSTRIA. The various provincial Diets assembled this week, and the Bohemian Parliament must now consider the important Czech-German compromise which cost so much trouble. Since the arrangement was made, serious differences have arisen between the Old and Young Czech party, and should the Diet reject the compromise, Count Czech party, and should the Policy of the Captain his pledges to the German party. Besides political agitation Prague suffers from fresh disaster at the old Carlsbrücke, which was so injured by the recent flood. A military force was blowing up the pillars when the remaining arches collapsed, causing much loss of ife.

the recent flood. A military force was blowing up the pitiars when the remaining arches collapsed, causing much loss of ife.

The Irish party in the UNITED STATES are intensely excited over the flight of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, and are planning a tremendous reception, should the Irish leaders, who arrived at Cherbourg on Wednesday, after being six days at sea, succeed in reaching New York. On the other hand, the officials of the Famine Relief Fund object to the expected arrival, fearing that rival claims may divert money which otherwise would have gone to the Fund. However, Mr. Gill, M.P., who has arrived to prepare the way for his chiefs, disclaims any such intentions, and declares that Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon simply intend to awaken the American people to the great English conspiracy formed to destroy the Nationalist party in Ireland. They fled only to avoid being prevented from keeping their American engagement, and when that is fulfilled they will return to stand their trial. This subject has diverted public interest from the new Tariff Bill, lately so absorbing, though Mr. M'Kinley does his best to keep the excitement alive during his electoral campaign in Michigan, insisting on the great advantages to be realised by native American industry. Nevertheless, the advanced prices which result from the new duties have been christened "M'Kinley prices," and are far from popular. Following European example, the United States seem most eager to increase their defences, and the Government are asked for large credits to provide heavy ordnance for coast protection. asked for large credits to provide heavy ordnance for coast pro-

MISCELLANEOUS.—SWITZERLAND hopes that the Ticino troubles will at last be settled peaceably. The Conservative Government has been reinstated, but with limited powers, the Federal Commissioner, General Künzli, retaining the right to veto any Local Government Act, besides directing the police and the elections. Moreover, the obnoxious Signor Respini, President of the Ticino Council of State, will resign.—Medical experts declare that the King of Holland suffers from such brain exhaustion that he is quite incompetent to conduct public business. The Government are now considering the conduct public business. The Government are now considering the establishment of a Regency.—A Catholic Congress in Spain has been using such violent language against the Italian Government that the Spanish Ministry have been obliged to apologise for the ultra-Clerical insults.—In RUSSIA the Czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, has become insane, the attack developing at the close of the Army Manœuvres. The repressive measures against the Jews already affect Russian commerce, as, owing to the Jews being confined to certain limits of residence, the flour-mill industry declines and the price of corn has fallen. The Czarevitch's Eastern tout has been much modified, and he will now not visit TURKEY, a resolution ascribed to Russian disapprobation of Armenian tout has been much modified, and he will now not visit TURKEY, a resolution ascribed to Russian disapprobation of Armenian sufferings.—In EGYPT, the efforts to starve out the Dervishes by prohibiting any provisions leaving Suakin have borne fruit. A friendly chief just arrived at Suakin reports that Osman Digna's army has broken up through famine.—The labour troubles in AUSTRALIA show little sign of improvement, and Sir H. Parkes, speaking in the Sydney Parliament, declared that the strike was as disastrous as a bombardment, for the country would suffer less in an enemy's hands. He has delayed his financial proposals for fear of provoking a general election during the strike. The employers remain firm, especially as they see many strikers resuming work, remain firm, especially as they see many strikers resuming work, but serious riots have occurred in the Wollagong coal district.—
The Governor-General of CANADA met with much expression of lovelty. loyalty during his recent tour, and stated his conviction that Canada's connection with the Crown would never be broken. A terrible gale has raged on the Nova Scotian coast.



POLITICAL.—The polling in the Eccles division of Lancashire is fixed for Wednesday next week, the 22nd inst. The contest is being covered to the best of the contest in the contest is fixed for Welnesday next week, the 22rd inst. The contest is being carried on with great keenness and animation, but hitherto without asperity. M.P.'s of both political parties are mingling in the fray, Sir Charles Russell being prominent among Mr. Roby's oratorical allies, and Sir John Gorst among Mr. Egerton's. Mr. Roby has courted the votes of a section of the working miner electors by promising, it elected, to vote for an Eight Hours Bill, a measure to which Mr. Egerton declares himself opposed. However, Mr. Wright, who represents the Northumberland and other northern miners also opposed to that measure is actively speaking and Mr. Wright, who represents the Northumberland and other northern miners also opposed to that measure, is actively speaking and canvassing in favour of Mr. Egerton. Moreover, it is significant that the very chairman of Mr. Roby's election-committee has declared at a public meeting of the Gladstonians that he supports Mr. Roby because le is a Home Ruler, but is opposed to him on the eight hours question, being extremely doubtful whether in bad times a miner would be able to earn enough under such a system. The Licensed Victuallers, after interviews with both candidates, have resolved to support Mr. Egerton, who is at the

same time receiving energetic aid from the local members of the Church of England Temperance Society.—Sir Edward Clarke, M.P., speaking at Ashton-under-Lyne, on Tuesday, made a rather remarkable comment on the new Gladstonian suggestion that Ireland, while having a Parliament of its own, "should come to Westminster to help to govern England." If, he said, Ireland continued to speak of Englishmen as aliens, England would treat Irishmen as foreigners too, who should not only be now deprived of influence and authority in the English Parliament but should be refused the right to interfere in her electoral districts, a frank declaration which was received with loud applause.—Mr. Stanhope, speaking at Macclesfield, made the statement, decidedly important, because coming, just after the promulgation of the M'Kinley tariff too, from a Secretary of State and a Cabinet Minister, that he was strongly in favour of a commercial federation of the colonies with the Mother Secretary of State and a Cabinet Minister, that he was strongly in favour of a commercial federation of the colonies with the Mother Country, and hoped that the day was not far distant when this would be effected.—Addressing on Tuesday, in a spirited speech, a crowded meeting of the South Edinburgh Unionist Association, Mr. Lewis M'Iver, formerly member for Torquay, said that he believed this to be the first meeting of any Association in the United Kingdom bearing formally the significant title of Unionist only.

Kingdom bearing formally the significant title of Unionist only.

IT WAS REPORTED on Wednesday that the troubles at the docks were ended, as the result of an interview between Mr. Tom M'Carthy and Mr. Becket Hill.

M'Carthy and Mr. Becket Hill.

IRELAND.—The prosecutions in Tipperary have been resumed, and appear likely soon to come to a close, the obstructive character of Mr. Healy's defence of the accused being apparently somewhat mitigated by the disappearance of Messrs. W. O'Brien and J. Dillon.—Mr. James H. Tuke, whose benevolent and strenuous exertions for the peasantry of Ireland in times of real distress began so long ago as the dreadful famine year, 1846-7, writes a reassuring letter on the Irish potato-blight. As the result of careful personal observation, he declares that there is no danger of famine, that a serious failure in the potato-crop is limited to a few western unions. serious failure in the potato-crop is limited to a few western unions, and that a failure of the kind can be borne much better now by the people in the congested districts than at any former time, owing to the great improvement in their condition and circumstances.—For once, great improvement in their condition and circumstances.—For once, the commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Father Mathew has united Irishmen of all creeds and parties. On Monday Dublin was en fele. A grand procession of trades marched to the pedestal on which is to be placed a statue of the great Irish apostle of temperance. The vast assembly was addressed by the Nationalist Lord Mayor, by the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, by Roman Catholic priests, and by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, at its usual weekly meeting n Tuesday, approved of a recommendation from the Building Act Committee that a test case should be framed and proceeded with in order to have a decision on the legal right of occupiers under its jurisdiction to erect "sky-signs" without leave asked for from the Council. The Chairman of the Sanitary and Special Purposes Committee directed public attention to the necessity of having all scales and weighing machines verified and stamped by the official Inspectors of Weights and Measures. It may be added that after January 1st next penalties will be enforced against all traders using, not only weights, but (an entirely new provision) scales not stamped and verified by one the Council's inspectors.

A VERY DISASTROUS FIRE broke out on Monday about an hour after noon on the premises at the corner of Middle Street and Newbury Street, Cloth Fair, City, occupied as a manufactory by Messrs. Rowley and Brock, hat and helmet makers. It is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of naphtha, which is used in the business of the firm, and some of which may have come into contact with a gaslight. The flames spread with such rapidity that those of the workpeople, about forty in number, and mostly women the business of the firm, and some of which may have come into contact with a gaslight. The flames spread with such rapidity that those of the workpeople, about forty in number, and mostly women and girls, who, on the alarm of fire being immediately raised, rushed from an upper storey to escape by the staircase, were driven back by the flames, and five of them were suffocated. Some of them jumped from windows, and were either killed on the spot or severely injured. After the speedy arrival of a number of engines the fire was subdued in a comparatively short space of time. Up to Wednesday eight persons had lost their lives through the fire, three men, besides the five women already mentioned as suffocated, having died of injuries received. Of the eight injured persons who remain alive, four left the hospital on Monday. On Wednesday, at a meeting of City gentlemen, held in Bartholomew Close, Smithfield, the Rev. E. Savory, Rector of the parish, presiding, it was agreed to form a Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. A letter was read, in which Messrs. Rowley and Brock intimated their intention to defray the funeral expenses of the victims, and to continue the wages of all their employés until manufacturing is resumed.

continue the wages of all their employes until manufacturing is resumed.

Our Obstuary includes the death, in her forty-ninth year, of Lady Frances J. A. Warburton, wife of Mr. J. W. Warburton; in her eighty-third year, of Miss Georgiana A. Hook, only sister of the late Dr. W. F. Hook, Dean of Chichester; in her eighty-ninth year, of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Bohn, widow of the well-known publisher and old bookseller, Henry S. Bohn (founder of Bohn's Libraries), and only child of Mr. William Simpkin, formerly of the also well-known publishing firm of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; of Mrs. Ford Madox Brown, second wife of the artist; in or about his sixty-first year, of Lord Lee, since 1880 one of the Judges of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, and son of the late Rev. Dr. Lee, Principal of the University of Edinburgh; in his eighty-eighth year, of Mr. Lee Steere, Conservative M.P. for West Surrey from 1870 down to his retirement from public life in 1880; in his sixty-fifth year, of Mr. William Young Sellar, the accomplished Professor of Humanity (i.e., of the Latin language and of Roman literature) in the University of Edinburgh, brother of Roman Poets of the Republic and "The Roman Poets of the Roman Poets of the Republic and the Ist edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica" a series of articles, chiefly on the Roman poets; in his eighty-fifth year, of Mr. John Hancock, the well-known naturalist, whose collection of British edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica" a series of articles, chiefly on the Roman poets; in his eighty-fifth year, of Mr. John Hancock, the well-known naturalist, whose collection of British birds, one of the finest in the kingdom, is in the Museum of the Natural History Museum at Newcastle-on-Tyne; and in his sixtieth year of the thrid Lord Ellenborough, nephew and successor of the escond Lord who was the well-known Governor. sixtieth year of the third Lord Ellenborough, nephew and successor of the second Lord, who was the well-known Governor-General of India. Entering the Army as a cornet in 1844, he served with distinction in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845, and ultimately rose to the command of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment. He succeeded to the barony in 1871, on the death of his uncle, and frequently took part in the debates of the House of Peers, especially took part in the debates of the House of Peers, especially those on subjects connected with the Army. He is succeeded by his son, Mr. Charles T. Law, who was born in 1856. Also, in his sixty-seventh year, of Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers, the well-known Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, where he gained a First Class in Classics. Subsequently he took Orders, but after some years he abandoned the clerical profession, and engaged successfully in private tuition at Oxford, where he became known as a zealous adherent of the Manchester school of politics. In 1862 he successfully in private tuition at Oxford, where he became known as a zealous adherent of the Manchester school of politics. In 1862 he was elected Professor of Political Economy at Oxford; but when, after five years, he offered himself for re-election, his pronounced Radicalism led to his rejection by Convocation in favour of the late Mr. Bonamy Price, on whose death, however, twenty years later, he was re-elected by a Board to which

the patronage of the chair had been transferred, and of which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen were members. They, it is understood, in spite of Mr. Rogers' advanced Liberalism, concurred in his in spite of Mr. Rogers' advanced Liberalism, concurred in his nomination. At the General Election of 1880 he was elected an M.P. for Southwark, and in 1885 for its Bermondsey division, but in 1886, having declared in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, he was defeated by the present member, Mr. Lasone. Of Mr. Rogers' numerous writings, the most important is his valuable work on "The History of Agriculture and Prices in England," followed by his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages." He edited the speeches of his friends, Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, and, with elucidations, "The Protests of the House of Lords."

ORANGES AND LEMONS

Oranges and lemons, Say the bells of St. Clement's.—Nursery Sono

FEW foreign luxuries are so grateful both to rich and poor as

Few foreign luxuries are so grateful both to rich and poor as these fruits. The imports of them are enormous; thus they can be sold very cheaply. Chaucer names oranges, and Shakespeare makes Beatrice say, "civil as an orange, and something of the jealous complexion;" but oranges were not common until the seventeenth century. Grammont mentions the fair orange girls of Charles II.'s Court, and oranges seem then to have become better known in England. The classical writers do not name them, for they were not introduced into Europe until after August, 912, by the Arabians. The true home of the orange is India. Thence it migrated to Persia, and so to Europe. The Persian word for it is "nareng," and the Arabian, "narang;" but the colour of this fruit, and the notion of or, aurum, gave the French word "orange" its form by droping the "n," which, however, is retained in some Italian dialects. This word or, is, like the metal, apt to work strange transformations in etymology. Thus, in Herefordshire is a valley down which ran a small river, the dwr of the old Kelts. When the Normans settled in it, the fertility of the valley, and a mistaken etymology of or, d'or, gave it the name the river still bears, the Dore; and thus the valley rejoiced, and still rejoices, in the name the Golden Valley.

To return to our subject, the fruit known to the Greeks as "citron" was introduced by Alexander the Great, and was so called from a confusion with "cedrus," the cedar tree, on account of its aromatic quality and its power of keeping off moths from woollen fabrics. To the Crusaders or Arabians also belongs the credit of having brought over the lemon to Europe. The Jews use it largely everywhere during the Feast of Tabernacles. The sweet orange

fabrics. To the Crusaders or Arabians also belongs the credit of having brought over the lemon to Europe. The Jews use it largely everywhere during the Feast of Tabernacles. The sweet orange possesses a different history. It was introduced to Europe in 1548 from Southern China by the Portuguese. Hence its German name, appelsina, the apple of China, and its Italian designation, portugallo. Mandarin oranges did not appear in Europe until the present century, although more ground is daily planted with them. Most people remember the orangeries of the Tuileries and Versailles, now supplemented by a more fasionable style of gardening, but certainly not a more beautiful one.

St. Michael oranges have been entirely driven away from Liverpool by those from Valencia since the abolition of the duties. In the year ending June 30th, 1889, 750,000 boxes came to Liverpool from Valencia. Each case is so carefully packed that it contains 420 oranges, neither more nor less. Jaffa oranges are much finer and larger than the Spanish, yet it was only in 1884 that regular shipments of them were made to this country. At present the trade in them labours under the disadvantage of having to bring the fruit from Jaffa to Alexandria in coasting vessels. Transhipment then takes place, which largely adds to the delay as well as to the damage of the fruit. The supply of oranges has lately been swelled by those sent from Ceara, in Brazil. As this town lies south of the equator, it is able to send us sweet fruit in the months of September, October, and November, when all other oranges which can be imported are sour.

Spaniards and Portuguese carried the orange to the New World, ported are sour.

ported are sour.

Spaniards and Portuguese carried the orange to the New World, where, in some parts, it flourishes in profusion. Not so many oranges, however, as might be reach us at present from Florida, owing to the heavy cost of transit through the Northern States. As an ethnological curiosity it may be noted that the Scotch are particularly fond of large oranges, and the dealers cater for them accordingly.

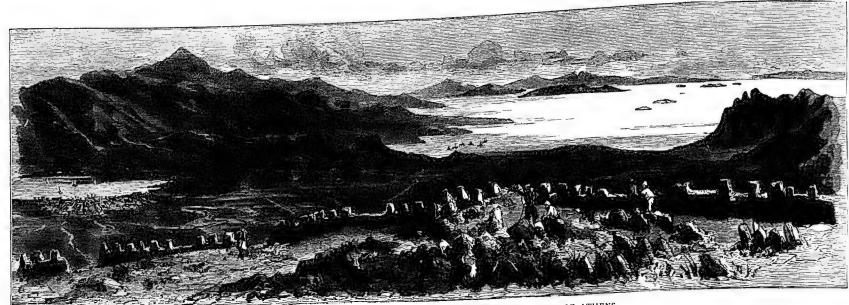
owing to the heavy cost of transit through the Northern States. As an ethnological curiosity it may be noted that the Scotch are particularly fond of large oranges, and the dealers cater for them accordingly.

Not much care is usually spent upon the Continent in securing fine varieties of lemons. The seeds of the fruit are sown, and the fruit afterwards sent to the market varies much in appearance and quality. The best reaches us from Naples, but large quantities arrive from all parts of Italy and Sicily. At Sorrento, however, in its beautiful climate and gardens, great pains are taken to secure fine lemons, and therefore high prices. The growers erect tall poles to protect the trees, over which thatch is placed to keep out extreme heat and prevent deterioration of the fruit by severe weather. The result is, that the fruit ripens later, and reaches us from the end of April to the end of Se, tember, when lemons from other districts are scarce and the price naturally higher. They are sent over packed in cases in the same manner as are oranges. Last year, Liverpool alone imported 150,000 cases of lemons from Italy, and about 30,000 from Malaga. American buyers find it worth their while to buy largely at this port.

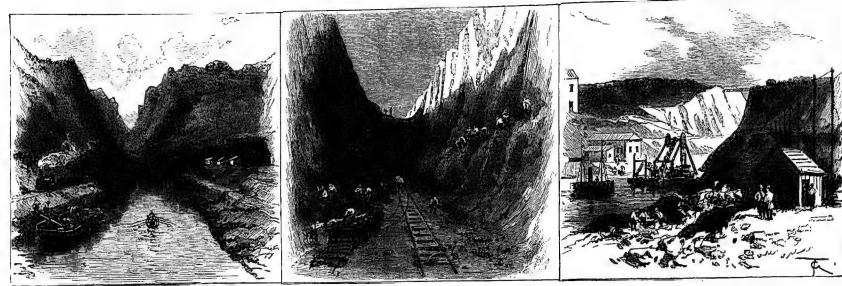
Pepys visited the Physic Garden in St. James's Park on April 19th, 1664, and tells us he first saw there orange-trees. He forgot them, however, as he records, two years later, that at Hackney "the gardens are excellent, and here I first saw oranges grow—some green, some half, some a quarter, and some full ripe, on the same tree, and one fruit on the same tree do come a year or two after the other. I pulled off a little one by stealh (the man being mightily curious of them), and eat it; and it was just as other little, green, small, oranges are, as big as half the end of my little finger."

In 1679 Evelyn dined with the Countess of Bristol at Chelsea, and "there was in the garden," he noted, "a rare collection of orange-trees, some of which she was pleased to bestow upon me." Indeed, in the same summer,

"Besides the wholesome luxury which that place abounds with, I have always thought a kitchen-garden a more beautiful sight than the finest orangeric." Yet a moment's consideration on the delightful luxury which cheap oranges furnish to the poor, and to children especially, will modify these opinions—at least, so far as the fruit is concerned. India has sent us few luxuries which are so universally valued as oranges.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH, SHOWING THE GULF OF ATHENS

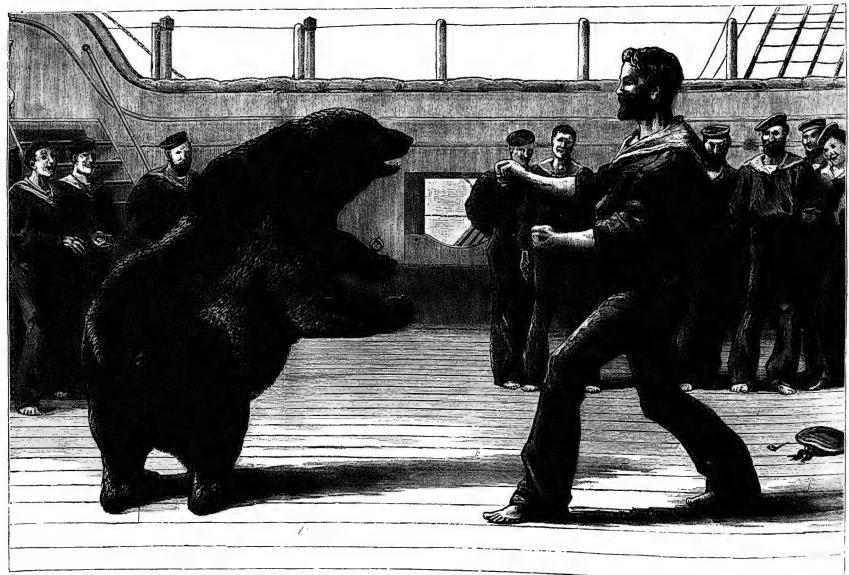


THE KALAMAKI END OF THE CANAL

THE MIDDLE OF THE CUTTING, 120 FEET DEEP

THE CORINTH END OF THE CANAL

THE CANAL NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH CONNECTING THE GULF OF CORINTH WITH THE GULF OF ATHENS



A BOXING MATCH ON BOARD H. M. S. "CAMBRIDGE"
THE PET BEAR "BOB" HAS NOW BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS



DRAWN BY FRANK DADD, R.I.

"You have given your heart to another?"

DARTMOOR" "URITH: A TALE OF

By S. BARING GOULD, M.A.,

AUTHOR OF "MEHALAH," "JOHN HERRING," "COURT ROYAL," &C.

CHAPTER XXXIII. INTO TEMPTATION

Never man so inflamed with anger, so overflowing with gall against others, as when he is conscious that he has laid himself open to imadversion. Anthony was bitter at heart against his wife and the state of the st wife an ! ready to . Why ...

stands her uncle, because he was aware, without being thowledge it, that he had acted ill towards both.

I not Urith have yielded at once to his wishes about How obtuse to all delicate and elevated feeling she the cra/17 was to thi that such a dusty, dingy, worm-eaten crib would suffice representative of the house of Cleverdon—the child for his say. who was t the means of reconciliation between himself and his father—the left of Hall, who would open to him again the paternal mansion, and trable him to return there and escape from Willsworthy, a three becoming daily more distasteful, and likely to become will by insupportable! That he had seen the cradle under disadvantage in its abandoned, forgotten condition, and that it had been excepted on its disadvantage to look well when a little feminine skill and taste father -tl. disadvantage could be n. .

had been ever staded on it, did not occur to him. More well his wife had no right to resist his wishes. He knew the world her r than she—he knew what befitted one of the station his child world assume better than she. What might do for an heir to Willswathy would be indecent for the heir to Hall—what might have spirely related to a hoy. A wife should might have suited a girl was not adapted to a boy. A wife should not question, but submit; the wish of her husband ought to be

paramount to her, and she should understand that her husband in paramount to her, and she should understand that her husband in requiring a thing acted on his right as master, and that her place was to bow to his requisition. The old sore against his father that had partially skinned over broke out again, festering and hot. He was angry against his father, as he was against Urith. He was angry also with Mr. Gibbs for having proved a better man than himself at singlestick. Of old, Anthony had shown himself a tolerable wrestler, runner, singlestick-player, thrower of quoits, player at ble wrestler, runner, singlestick-player, thrower of quoits, player at bowls, among the young men of his acquaintance, and he had supposed himself a match for any one. Now he was easily disarmed and defeated by a half-tipsy old loafer, who had done no good to himself or any one in his life.

He had gone down in public estimation since his

nimsell or any one in his life.

He had gone down in public estimation since his marriage—he who had been cock of the walk. And now he was not even esteemed in his own house; resisted by his wife, who set at naught his wishes, played with and beaten by that sot—her uncle.

There was no one who really admired and looked up to him any longer, except Julian Crymes.

There was no one who really admired and looked up to him any longer, except Julian Crymes.

He had wandered forth in the wet, without a purpose, solely with the desire to be away from the house where he had met with annoyance, where he had played—but this he would not admit, though he felt it—so poor a figure. He took his way to Peter Tavy, and went into the little inn of the Hare and Hounds at Cudliptown,

No one was there. Uncle Sol had sat there, and tippled and smoked; but had finally wearied of the solitariness, and had gone

away. Now Anthony sat down where he had been, and was glad to find no one there, for in his present humour he was disinclined for company. The landlord came to him and took his order for aqua vitae, brought it, and seated himself on a stool near him. But Anthony would not speak, or only answered his questions shortly, so as to let the man understand that his society was not desired. He took the hint, rose, and left the young man to his own thoughts.

Anthony put his head in his hand, and looked sullenly at the Anthony part his freak in a hand, and to the table. Many thoughts troubled him. Here he had sat on that eventful night after his first meeting and association with Urith on the moor. Here he had sat, with his heart on fire from her eyes, smouldering with love—just as an optic-glass kindles tinder. Here smouldering with love—just as an optic-glass kindles tinder. Here he had drunk, and, to show his courage, had gone forth to the churchyard and had broken down her father's head-post. He had brought it to this house, thrown it on this table—there! he doubted

not, was the dint made by it when it struck the board.

How long was it since that night? Only a little over a twelvemonth. Did Urith's eyes burn his heart now? There was a fire
in them occasionally, but it did not make his heart flame with love,
but with anger. Formerly he was the well-to-do Anthony Cleverdon of Hall, with money in his pockets, able to take his pleasure, whatever it cost him. Now he had to reckon whether he could afford a glass before he treated himself to one, was warned against pur-chasing a new cradle as a needless expense, a bit of unpardonable

He tossed off his glass, and signed for it to be refilled.

Then he thought of his father, of his rebellion against him, and I hen he thought of his lather, of his rebellion against him, and he asked whether any good had come to him by that revolt. He, himself, was like to be a father shortly. Would his son ever set him at defiance, as he had defied his father? He wondered what his father was thinking of him; whether he knew how straitened his circumstances were, how clouded his happiness was, how he regretted the unretraceable step he had taken, how he was weary of Willsworthy, and how he hungered to hear of and to see Hall once. There were little areal conscious love of his father in his more. There was little real conscious love of his father in his heart. He did not regret the breach for his father's sake, think of the desolation of the old man, with his broken hopes, his disappointed ambitions; he saw things only as they affected himself; he was himself the pivot about which all his meditations turned, and he condoled with lamented over himself as the worst-used of and he condoled with, lamented over himself as the worst-used of

and he condoled with, lamented over himself as the worst-used of men, the man most buffeted by misfortune.

Anthony kicked the legs of the table impatiently. The host looked at him and smirked. He had his own opinion as to how matters stood with Anthony. He knew well enough that the young man was unlike Mr. Gibbs, was no toper; he had rarely stepped within his doors since his marriage. As the host observed him, he chuckled to himself and said, "That fellow will come often here now. He has a worm at the heart, and that worm only ceases to gnaw when given aqua vita or punch."

What if the old Squire were to remain obdurate to the end? What if he did not yield to the glad news that he was grandfather to a new Anthony Cleverdon? Anthony's heart turned sick at the

to a new Anthony Cleverdon? Anthony's heart turned sick at the thought. His son to be condemned to a toilful life at Willsworthy! But what if Urith should at some future time be given a daughter, then her estate would pass away from the young Anthony, and the representative of the Cleverdons would be adrift in the land without an acre, with hardly a coin-and Hall would be held by an alien.

He stamped with rage.

His father was possessed with madness; the whole blame fell on his father. Why was the old grudge against Richard Malvine to envenom the life of the son and grandchildren of the Squire? By the course he took the Squire was not hurting the man whom he hated, who was in his grave and insensible to injury, but his own living who was in his grave and insensible to highly, but his own family, in his indirect descendants! He was stabbing at his own family, in his insensate malice. Anthony thought over his quarrel with the old man,
and he regretted that he had not spoken plainer, given his father
sharper thrusts than he had—that he had not dipped his words in

pitch, and thrown them blazing into his father's face.

His cheeks were burning; he clenched his fists and ground his teeth, and then bowed his hot brow upon his clenched hands. No doubt his father would hear how absurdly Urith had danced at The Cakes, and would laugh over it. He held up his head and looked round him, thinking he heard the cackle of his father, so vividly did his imagination portray the scene. No one was in the room save the taverner; but Anthony caught his eye fixed on him, and he turned impatiently away.

him, and he turned impatiently away.

Urith was not—there was no blinking the matter—a wife suitable to him. He compared her with his sister. Bessie was sweet, gentle, and with all her amiability dignified; Urith was rough, headstrong, and sullen. She was uncouth, unyielding—did not understand what were the tastes and requirements of a man brought up on a higher plane of refinement. He was weary of her lowering brow, of her silence, her dark eyes with a sombre, smouldering fire in them. He wondered how he could ever have admired her! He never would feel content with her. He had sacrificed for her the most splendid prospects that any mar had, and she did not appreciate the sacrifice, and bow down br/ore him and worship him

for it.

Ile knocked over his glass and broke it. By heaven! He wished

he had never married Urith.

Anthony stood up, and threw down some coin to pay for his brandy and for the broken glass. He had knocked over the glass in the gesture and start of disgust, when he had wished himself unmarried, and now—he must pay for the glass with money that came to him from Urith. He knew this, it made him writhe, but he quickly deadened the spasm by the consideration that for every groat he had of his wife, he had given up a guinea. She was in debt to him, and the ridiculous little sums placed at his disposal were but an inadequate acknowledgment of the vast indebtedness under which

He stood for a few minutes irresolute in the rain, uncertain in which direction to turn. Home?—To Willsworthy? To the reproaches of Urith, to the tedious jests and drawled-out songs of Mr. Gibbs? To the sight of Urith ostentatiously holding her hand in a sling to let him know that he had hurt her, when she intercepted the blow aimed at her uncle?

"Pshaw!" said Anthony. "She is not hurt, she cannot be hurt. She caught the stick in her palm. It stung her, no doubt, but will pass. But what an outery and fuss will be made over it."

Yet his heart reproached him for these complaints. He knew that it was not the way with Urith to make an outery and a fuss. If he had hurt her, she would disguise the fact. Anyhow, he resolved not to go back to Willsworthy.

Should he go on to Peter Tavy, and visit his Cousin Luke?

No—he had no desire for the society of a parson. Luke had He stood for a few minutes irresolute in the rain, uncertain in

No—he had no desire for the society of a parson. Luke had married him to Urith; Luke was in part to blame for his present condition of dissatisfaction. Luke might surely, if he had poked about in his books, have discovered some canonical reason why the marriage could not have taken place, at least as early as it did. Then—with delay—his love might have abated, his head would have become cooler, he would have been better able to balance loss

"Loss and gain!" scoffed Anthony, "all loss and no gain!"

Luke would surmise that all was not right, he was keen-sighted—
he had already had the impertinence to give an oblique admonition
to Anthony to be tender and forbearing to his wife. If he went
to him now, Luke would nail him, and hammer remonstrances into

By heaven! no-he wanted no sermons preached to him on week-

He walked to the door of Farmer Cudlip. The Cudlips had been on that estate much as the Cleverdons had been at Hall, for centuries, but the Cudlips had owned their own land, as yeomen, whereas the Cleverdons had been tenant-farmers. Now the Cleverdons had taken a vast stride up the ladder, whereas the Cudlips, who had given their name to the hamlet, had remained stationary. The Cudlips, though only yeomen, were greatly respected. Some of the gentle families were of mushroom growth compared with them. It was surmised that the Cudlips had originally been Cutcliffs, and that this yeoman family had issued from the ancient stock of Cutcliffe of Damage in North Devon, and had gone forth like a scriptural patriarch and made itself a settlement on the current of the moor and called the land after its own name, but verge of the moor, and called the land after its own name, but there was no evidence to prove this. It was at one time a conjecture of a Rector of Peter Tavy, who mentioned it to the Cudlip then at Cudliptown, who shrugged his shoulders and said, "It might be for ought he knew." In the next generation the descent was talked of as all but certain, in the third it was a well-established

family tradition.

Anthony stood in the doorway of the old ancestral farm. He had knocked, but received no answer; no one had come to the door in response. He knew or guessed the reason, for over head he heard Mistress Cudlip putting the youngest child to bed; he had heard the little voice of the child raised in song, chanting its

evening hymn:-

Two to bear my soul away. Probably Farmer Cudlip was not within. Had he been, the knock of Anthony would have been responded to by a loud and hearty call to come in.

Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John Bless the bed that I lie on. Four angels to my bed. Two to bottom, two to head; Two to hear me when I pray.

Anthony did not repeat the knock. It was of no use his entering

Anthony did not repeat the knock. It was of no use his entering that house if the master were out; he did not want to pass words with women folk. But he halted where he was in order to make up his mind whither he should go. He craved for—not exactly flattery, but something of that adulation which had been lavished on him by all alike—old and young, men and maids—when he was Anthony Cleverdon of Hall, and which had been denied him since he had become Anthony Cleverdon of Willsworthy.

Under the humiliation he had received in his own house, under the sense of disgrace which he had brought on himself, first by his anger over the cradle, and his breaking it down with a blow of an iron bar; then, by his hand raised over an old man, defenceless; he felt a real need for adulation. He could not hold up his head, recover his moral elasticity till he had encountered some one who did not flaunt and beat him down. Fox—should he go and see Fox at Kilworthy? Fox was his friend; Fox had a sharp tongue and could say cutting things that would make him laugh, would shake the moths out of his fretted brain. Yes, he would go to Kilworthy and see Fox.

As he formed this resolution he was conscious that he was false to

and see Fox.

As he formed this resolution he was conscious that he was false to himself. He did not want to see Fox. Fox would not look up to him with eyes full of loving devotion. Fox's colour would not flash to the cheek when he entered. Fox's pulses would not bound when his step was heard on the gravel. Fox would not in word encourage him to think well of himself, to esteem himself again as the old cook of the walk in plumage, instead of a wretched draggled fowl. cock of the walk in plumage, instead of a wretched draggled fowl. No—he did not want to see Fox, but Fox's sister. He would go to Kilworthy to see, to hear Julian Crymes, but he repeated to himself—"I must have a talk with Fox."

Then he heard the little child's voice upstairs repeating the Prayer

Then he heard the little child sydice destants repeating to of Prayers after its mother.

"Forgive us our trespasses," said Mistress Cudlip.

"Tespusses," said the child.

"As we forgive them that trespass against us."

"As we 'give them—" a pause. The mother assisted the little one, and it completed the sentence.

"And lead us not into temptation."

" And lead us not-

Anthony drew his cloak closer about him, shook the water from

Anthony drew his cloak closer about hith, shout the water tool Solomon's hat, that he wore, and set it again on his head.
"Into temptation," said the mother.
"Lead us not into temptation," repeated the child. Anthony bent his head, and went out into the rain, went heedless of the warning that hammered at his heart, went wilfully-into temptation.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

A COLD WOOING

"GET yourself ready," ordered Squire Cleverdon, looking at Bessie across the table. "Your aunt is unwell, and I have sent word that we would come and see her. A wet day, and nothing better to be done, so we can find out what is the matter with her." "Certainly, father," answered Elizabeth, with alacrity. "I hope nothing serious is the matter with her?"

"Oh, serious, no."
The manner of the Squire was never gracious to his daughter; always imperious, but this day there was a peculiarity in it that struck her. There was, she felt instinctively, something in the background.
"What is it father? I pray you tell me. She is not in any

danger?"
"Oh, danger? No." A twitching of his cheeks marked inner

Bessie looked anxiously at him. "I am sure, father, you are hiding something from me."

"Go at once and get ready! Do not stop chattering here like a parrot," he roared forth, and Bessie fled.

Elizabeth had no anxiety over the weather. That was not the day of umbrellas, but then, neither was it the day of fine lonnets. The skirt was worn short, and did not trail in and collect the mud. A woman pinned up her gown, or looped it at the girdle, exposing a bright coloured petticoat, and below that her ankles, and there were many inches between the mud and the petticoat. A thick serge mantle covered gown and petticoat; it was provided with a hood that was drawn over the head, and bright eyes looked out of the hood and laughed at the rain and cold.

We sometimes wonder now how the world got on before the introduction of the umbrella. Very well. It was dryer, warmer, better protected in former days. It is only since the invention and expansion of the parapluie, that that marvel of millinery, the nineteenth-century bonnet, piled up of feathers and flowers, and bead and lace, became possible. The umbrella has been the bell-shade under which it has grown.

shade under which it has grown.

Mr. Cleverdon was not communicative during the ride to Tavistock. Now and then he growled forth a curse on the weather, but said nothing against Magdalen. This surprised his daughter, who was accustomed to hear-him grumble at his sister if she occasioned him any inconvenience; but she charitably set it down to real concern for Magdalen, and this increased her fear that more was the matter with her aunt than her father chose to admit.

Aunt Magdalen really was indisposed; but the indisposition was partly, if not chiefly, due to her distress of mind about her niece. She knew that her brother had resolved to act upon her own advice to marry Bess to young Crymes, and that he expected his sister to help him to overcome any opposition that might be encountered from

help him to overcome any opposition that might be encountered from Bessie. Poor Elizabeth had as little suspicion, as she accompanied her father to Tavistock, that he was about to sacrifice her, as had Isaac when he ascended Moriah at the side of Abraham.

When Mr. Cleverdon and Bessie arrived at the house of Miss Magdalen, near the Abbey Bridge, they observed a man's hat and cloak hung up in the hall.

"Oh!" exclaimed Elizabeth, "the doctor is here! I am sure

my aunt is really very ill."

At the same moment the side door opened, and the old lady appeared, and caught her niece in her arms.

"He is here," said Magdalen—"arrived only a minute before

"He is here," said Magdalen—"arrived only a minute before you."
"Who is here?" asked Bessie. "What do you mean?"
"Come aside with me into my souggery," said her aunt. "I have a word with you before I speak with your father, and in the parlour he will find Anthony."
"Anthony! My brother!" with a joyful flash from Bessie; and she flung her arms round her aunt. "Oh, you dear—you good Aunt Magdalen! You have—"

Aunt Magdalen! You nave—
"Have done with this folly," said the Squire, angrily. "Are you still such a fool as to think that when I say a thing I shall change about? No—your brother is not in there, but your bridegroom."

Miss Cleverdon put up her hand entreatingly to stop her brother, and hastily brought her niece into the adjoining room and shut the "What is the meaning of this?" asked Bessie, with some compo-She had now a suspicion that the visit concerned herself, and

not her aunt.
"My dear," said Magdalen, "do seat yourself—no, not in that chair; it is hard, and there is something wrong with the back—the bar comes exactly where it ought not, and hurts the spine—at least, bar comes exactly where it ought not, and hurs the spine—at least, I find it so. I never sit in it myself, never. Take that seat by the fireplace. I am so sorry there is nothing burning on the hearth, but, on my word, I did not expect to have you in here. I thought I might have spoken a word with you in the parlour before he came, or—but, bless my heart, Bess! I am so distracted I hardly know what I thought."

Bessie shock down her skirt over her dear the state of the

Bessie shook down her skirt over her dark blue petticoat, and seated herself where her aunt desired, then laid her hands in her lap, and looked steadily at Miss Cleverdon.

"You are not ill, then?" she said.

"Oh, my dear, ill! I have not slept a wink, nor had a stomach for aught. I should think I was indeed ill, but all about you. You must remember that the commandment with promise is that You must remember that the commandation with promise is that which refers to the submission of a child to the parent; but, Lord! Bess, I would not have you forced against your wishes. Your father's mind is made up, and he has met with a sore disappointment in the case of Anthony. I do think it will be a comfort to him, and heal over that trouble somewhat, if he finds you more likest then was Anthony. But. Lord! Bess. nothing I tome him, and heal over that trouble somewhat, if he finds you more pliant than was Anthony. But, Lord! Bess, nothing, I trust, hinders you—no previous attachment. Lord! I did at one time think that your heart was gone a hankering after Luke."

Bessie, who had become very pale, flushed, and said, "I entreat thee, aunt, not to have any fancies concerning me. I never gave thee grounds for any such opinion."

"I know that, I know that, child. But, Lord! an old woman like me must have her thoughts about those she loves and wishes well for."

well for."
"Aunt," said Bessie, "I think I can understand that my father desires to have me married, and has asked you to see me thereon. I have had some notions thereupon myself, but I would gladly hear from you whom he has fixed on, though, indeed, I think I can

guess."
"It is Fox," answered Miss Cleverdon, and looked down on the floor, and arranged her stool, which was slipping from under her feet. "There, there, I have told thee; thy father put it on me. And I can only say to thee that which thou knowest well thyself. He belongs to an ancient family, once well estated, but now sadly come down; nevertheless, there is something of the old patrimony remaining. He is thy father's friend's son; and as it has come

come down; nevertheless, there is something of the old patrinony remaining. He is thy father's friend's son; and as it has come about that the families that were to be united by my nephew have not been thus joined, it is not wonderful that your father would see them clipped together by thee."

"I cannot indeed take Fox," said Bessie, gravely.

"Well—well—the final choosing must be with thee, wench. All that thy father can do is to say he desires it, and all I can do is to support him. God forbid that we should constrain thee unwilling, and yet a blessing does rain down from above the clouds on the heads of such children as be obedient. Now look to Anthony, and see if he be happy, having gone against his father's wishes."

see if he be happy, having gone against his father's wishes."

"Is he unhappy?" asked Bessie.

"I do not think him the same at all. He is restless, and his mood has lost all brightness. I have not seen much of him, but

what I have seen has made me uneasy concerning him, and what Fox tells me still further disconcerts me."

"I may not go to Willsworthy. I may not see my brother nor Urith—except by very chance I meet them," said Bessie, heaving a sigh, and her eyes filling. "My father seems no nearer forgiving than he was at first."

"I do not think that aught will move him to forgiveness save,

perchance, the finding of ready obedience in thee."
"I cannot—indeed I cannot, in this," said Bess.
"Lord! I would not counsel thee against thy happiness," pursued Magdalen. "But see how ill it has worked with Anthony. He followed his own will and went against the commendment of He followed his own will, and went against the commandment of his father, and it eats as a canker into his heart, I can see that, now

if thou—"
Then the door was thrown open, and the Squire appeared in it, with Fox behind his back in the passage.
"Sister," said old Cleverdon, "enough time has been spent over preparing Bess for what must be. As you have not brought her unto us, to the parlour, we've come in here to you. Come in, Tony! Come in! Look at her—there she sits; kiss her, lad! She is thine!"
But Fox did not offer to do what he was required; Bessie started and draw book, fearing lest he should, but was at once reassured by

But Fox did not offer to do what he was required; Bessie started and drew back, fearing lest he should, but was at once reassured by his deprecatory look and uplifted hand.

"May I enter?" asked Fox.

"Come in, boy, come in!" said the old man, answering for his sister, as though the house were his own; and his own it might be considered, for it was paid for and furnished out of Hall; the maintenance of Miss Cleverdon fell on him and his estate.

"Come!" said the Squire roughly "thut the door behind you.

"Come!" said the Squire, roughly, "shut the door behind you, oy. Go over beside her. Take her hand. Hold out yours, ess. Do y' hear? It is all settled between us."

Bess. Do y' hear? It is all settled between us."

Fox entered the room, fastened the door, and remained fumbling at the lock, with his face to it, affecting great diffidence. Mr. Cleverdon took him by the arm and thrust him away, and pointed imperiously to where Bess sat, near the fireplace, on which burnt no spark; her hands lay in her lap folded, and her eyes on the hearth. The window was behind her. The little room was panelled with dark oak that was polished. There were no pictures, no ornaments on the wall—only one oval pastille over the mantelshelf of Magdalen when she was a girl. The colour halfaled from this, the pink gone wholly—it was a poor bleached picture of a plain maiden; and now beneath it sat one as blanched, for all the colour had gone out of Bessie's face, and she had assumed the same stiff attitude that her aunt had maintained when drawn the same stiff attitude that her aunt had maintained when drawn

Fox, with apparent reluctance, went over to the fireplace; Elizabeth looked at her father with great drops formed on her brow, as though the damp of the atmosphere had condensed on that surface of white alchester.

of white alabaster. "Give him your hand.

Are vou deaf?" Elizabeth remained with her hands folded as before, her eyes wide open, fixed reproachfully on her father. She had given her young life to him, borne his roughness, experienced from him no love, no consideration of the him of the him to be him. consideration—in every way sacrificed herself to make his home happy, and now he cast her happiness from him, gave her up to a man for whom she had no regard, without considering her feelings in the smallest degree. Then Magdalen looked at the crayon drawing of herself and down at Bessie, and some reminiscence at once painful and once painful and yet sweet in its bitterness came back to her—a remembrance. may be, of some sacrifice she had been called to

make when about Bessie's age, and the tears came into her eyes.

"Brother," she said, "you are too hasty. The poor child is overcome with surprise. You handle her too roughly. Tell her that her well-being is dear to you, tell her that this plan of yours has been considered by you as the best for her, but do not attempt to drive her, as you might a sheep into the fold to be shorn, with a crack of whip and bark."

"You keep silence. Mandelan " said the Source. "You have

"You keep silence, Magdalen," said the Squire. "You have had time to say what you had, and have, it seems, wofully mismagaged the test seems, would will my managed the task set thee. I ought to know how to deal with my

out with Anthony."

out with Anthony."

out with anthony."

translator repretted having made the

at with Anthony, Magdalen regretted having made this sharp reply when it was

Magdalen regietted having had been sharp teply when it was too late to recall it.

"You understand me, Bess," said the old man; "I have let you see by the way in which I have treated that rebellious son of mine, that my wishes are not to be slighted, my commands not to be disobeyed. You do as I tell you. Give your hand to Tony Crymes,

sentence. "Or else, what, father?" she asked.

Morelse, what, lather respectively. He asked.

He did not answer her; he put out one hand to the table, leaned on it, and thrust the other behind him under the coat-tails. His brows were knit, and his eyes glittered into stony hardness and cruel resolve.

"I cannot obey you, father," said Bessie.
"You will not!" shouted the old man.

"Father, I neither will, nor can obey you. I have known Fox, I mean Anthony Crymes, ever since I have been a child, but I have never cared for him." She turned to Fox apologetically, even then, in that moment of trial and pain to herself, she could not then, in that moment or trial and pain to herself, she could not endure to say a word that might seem to slight and give a pang to another. "I beg your pardon, Fox, I mean that I have never cared for you more than, in any other way than, as a friend, and as Jul an's brother."
Jul an's brother."
Pshaw! What of that?" asked the old man, somewhat lower-

ing his voice, and attempting to keep his temper under control.

"Love comes after marriage where it did not precede it. See what love comes to when it is out of place before it, in your brother's

case.

"I cannot promise Anthony Crymes my love, for I know it never will come. I am glad he is the friend of my brother, and as such I regard him, but I esteem him only for what merits he has in him. I never can love him—never—never!"

"Disobedient hussy!" exclaimed the old man, losing the slight of the bed exerted momentarily over himself. "Am I to be set

in him. I never that I never th she refuses me, it shall be a refusal to me, to an offer made in my own way, with delicacy and consideration for her feelings, not with threat and bluster. Excuse plain speaking, Squire, but such are my views on this matter, and this is a matter that concerns Bessie and me first, and you, Master Cleverdon, afterwards."

"Yes," said Magdalen, "your violence, brother, will effect nothing. You will only drive your remaining child from under your roof, as you drove Anthony."

nothing. You will only dive Anthony."
"Be silent, you magpie!" shouted old Cleverdon, but he looked

alarmed.

alarmed.
"Now," said Fox; "you have frightened and offended Bessie, and effected no good. Let her walk home, although it is raining, and I will accompany her part of the way, if not the whole, and speak to her in my own manner, and hear her decision from her own lips.

Bessie stood up.
"I am content," she said; "but do not for a moment think that my determination is to be changed. Have with you, Fox. Father, you will follow when your business in the town is over, and will catch me up. You said, I think, that you were going up to Kilworthy to see Mr. Crymes.'

CHAPTER XXXV.

A WET WOOING

Bessie and Fox walked side by side, but without speaking as long as they were in the street of Tavistock, with houses on both sides. Here there were, perhaps, more numerous puddles, more mud, than outside the town. Moreover, the water that fell on the roofs than outside the town. Moreover, the water that fell on the roofs dripped or shot in streams down on the heads of such as ventured to walk near the walls, and the only escape from these cataracts and douches was in the well-worn midst of the street where the dirt was deepest because the roadway was there most trampled. The ducking from the descending shoots of water, the circumventing of the pools, caused the walk of the two to be no more than approximately side by side. No walk could be direct, but must consist of a series of festoons and loops; but on passing the last house, Fox came boldly up to the side of Elizabeth Cleverdon, and side

"Bessie, I am at a disadvantage; who can play the lover in such weather, and how can I lay myself at thy feet when the road is ankle-deep in mire? I should sink into the slough of despond and the mud close over my head and back or ever I had an answer from

"There can and will be no romance in the matter," answered Elizabeth. "It is to me a sad and serious business, for if there be truth in what you say—that you have cared for me, then I am sorry to dispussive the same of the to disappoint you; but, on my honour as a maid, Fox, I never suspected it."

"That may well be, for thou art so modest," replied Fox Crymes "Yet I do assure thee the attachment has been of long time, and has thrown its roots through my heart. Even now—or now most of all, would I have held my tongue had not thy father encouraged me to speak.'

"Why most of all now?"

Because now, Bessie, that thy brother Anthony is out of avour thou are an heiress with great prospects; and neither would I seem to make my suit to thee because of these prospects, nor to step into the place and profits that should have belonged to Anthony."

Bessie looked round at him gratefully.

"I am glad you think of Anthony," she said.

"Of course I think of him. He is my friend. None have mourned more than I at his estrangement from his father. It has affected him in many ways. Not only is he cut off from Hall and his father. Lat disappointment has soured him, and I do not his father, but disappointment has soured him, and I do not believe he is happy with his wife."

"What' happy with his wife."

"What' happy with his wife."

believe he is happy with his wife."

"What!—Authony not happy with his wife!" Bessie sighed and hung her head. She remembered the dance at the Cakes, Anthony's neglect of Urith, and the attention he paid to Julian. No doubt this had occasioned a quarrel when he reached his home.

"And now," said Bessie, gently—"now that we are quite alone honour you have done me by asking for me, that yet I must beg you to desist from pressing a suit that must be unsuccessful. I can—after whet. to desist from pressing a suit that must be unsuccessful. I canto desist from pressing a suit that must be unsuccessful. I can—after what you have said, and after the good feeling you have shown—I will, respect you. I can do no more."

You have given your heart to another? "half-asked Fox, with a leer that she did not notice.

"No—no one has my heart, for no one has thought it worth his while to ask for it, except you; and, alas! to you I cannot

But, if it is still free, may I not put in a claim for it

"No-it can never be yours.

"I will not take such a refusal. At bob-apple any boy may jump for the fruit, till it is carried away. Your heart is hung up to be jumped for, and I will not be thrust aside, and refused permission to

jumped for, and I will not be thrust aside, and refused permission to try my luck along with the rest."

"No one else will think of coming forward."

"There you are mistaken, Bess. Consider what you are now—at all events, what you are esteemed to be. You will inherit Hall and all your father's savings. Your father has made no secret of his determination to disinherit Anthony. He has told several persons that he has made his will anew, and constituted you his heiress, your husband to take the name of Cleverdon. This is known and talked about everywhere. Do you suppose that with such a prospect there will not be a score of aspirants ready to cast off their names and become at once the husband of the most charming girl anywhere in South Devon, and a rich Squire Cleverdon of Hall?"

Bessie was infinitely hurt and shocked. She to rob her brother of his birthright! God forbid!

of his birthright! God forbid!

"Fox," she said, "this can never be. If I should at any time become owner of Hall, I would give it up immediately to dear

Anthony."

"But," said Fox, with a mocking laugh on his face, "is it not likely that your father knows what you would do, and will take precautions against it, by settling the estate through your husband on your eldest son? You could not, were the estate so settled, do as you propose.'

Bessie was silent, looking down into the mud, and forgetting to pick her way among the puddles. The rain had formed drops along the eave of her hood, and there were drops within on the fringes of

her eyes.

"You will be persecuted by suitors," Fox continued, "and I ask you, is there any you know about here whom you would prefer to

She did not answer him, she was thinking, with her hood drawn by one hand very close about her face, that no one approaching, nor Fox, should see her distress.

"Do not speak of others," said Bessie, at length; "sufficient to let things be till they come. I am, and you need not pretend it is not so—I am but a plain homely girl, and that will damp the ardour

not so—I am but a plain homely girl, and that will damp the ardour of most young men, who sigh for pretty faces."

"You do yourself injustice, Bessie. For my part I look to the qualities of the heart and understanding, and you have a generous and noble heart, and a clear and sound understanding. Beauty withers, such qualities ripen. I never was one to be taken with the glitter of tinsel. I look to and love sterling metal. It was your good qualities which attracted my admiration, and, 'fore Heaven, Bess, I think you uncommon comely."

"I pray you," urged Bessie, "desist from your suit. I have told thee it is fruitless.

thee it is fruitless.

I am silent. Without one, I will press on. I have a better right than any of the unknown who will come about thee like horseflies after awhile." "But I will not desist without a reason. Give me a reason, and

"I do not love thee. Is not that a reason?"
"None at all. I do not see why thou mayest not come to like

Bessie walked on some way in silence.

Presently she said, in a plaintive, low voice, "I will give thee, then, a reason; and, after that, turn on thy heel and leave me in peace. I have——" Her voice failed her, and she stepped on some paces before she could recover it. "I tell thee this, Fox, only because thou hast been frank with me, and hast shown as a generous heart. My reason is this—and, Fox, there must, I reckon, be some confidence between two situated as we are—it is this, that long, long ago I did dearly love another, and I love him still."

"Now, Bessie!" exclaimed Fox, standing still in the road, and she halted also, "you assured me that you had given your heart to

"I have given it to none, for none asked it of me."
"I do not understand. You speak riddles."
"Not at all. Cannot a poor, ugly girl love a man—noble, wise, and good—and never let him know it, and never expect that it will be returned? I have heard a tale of a Catholic saint, that he wore a chain of barbed iron about his body under his clothing, where it ate into his flesh and cankered his blood; but none suspected it. He went about his daily tasks, and laughed with the merry-makers; yet all the while the barbs were working deeper into him, and he Ile went about his daily tasks, and laughed with the merry-makers; yet all the while the barbs were working deeper into him, and he suffered. There be many poor, ill-favoured—ay, and well-favoured—wenches like that saint. They have their thorny braids about their hearts, and hide them under gay bodices, that none suspect aught. But—God forgive me," said Bessy, humbly, with soft, faltering voice—"God pardon me that I spoke of this as a chain of iron barbs, festering the blood. It is not so. There is no iron there at all, and no fester whatsoever—only very long-drawn pains, and now and then a little pure, honest blood runs from the wound. There, Fox, I have shown this only to thee. No one else knows thereof, and I have shown it thee only as a reason why I cannot love thee." love thee."

love thee."

Fox Crymes made a grimace.

Bessie stepped along her way.

Presently she turned, hearing his steps, with a gesture of surprise, and said, "What, not gone yet?"

"No, Bessie, I admire thee the more, and I do not even now give over the pursuit. I would yet learn, hast thou any thought that he whom thou lovest will be thine?"

"No! no! never; I do not desire it."

"Not desire it?"

"Nav. for he has loved another; he has never given me a

"Not desire it?"

"Nay, for he has loved another; he has never given me a thought. I must not say that. Kind and good he has ever been—a friend; but he can and will be nothing more."

"There you mistake, Bessie. When he learns that you are the heiress to Hall his eyes will be wonderfully opened to your charms, and he will come and profess he ever loved thee." He spoke hitterly, laving bare his own base motives in so doing. But Bessie bitterly, laying bare his own base motives in so doing. But Bessie was too guileless to suspect him. She reared herself up; his words conveyed such a slight on the honour of Luke that she could not

"Never! never!" she said, and her eyes flashed through her tears. "Oh, Fox! if you knew who he was you would never have said that."

"But if he should come and solicit thy hand?"

"He cannot. He has told me that he loved another." She resumed her walk.

Fox continued to attend her, in silence. He was puzzled what line to adopt. What she had told him had surprised and discomfited him. That Bessie—the ordinary, plain-faced, methodical Bessie—should have had her romance was to him a surprise.

How little do we know of what passes under our very feet! Who dreamed of magnetic currents till the magnetometer registered their movements? Waves roll through the solid crust of earth without making it tremble at all; magnetic storms rage around us without causing a disturbance in the heavens; and but for the unclosing of our eyes through the scientific instrument we should know nothing about them—have laughed at the thought of their

existence.
"I must needs walk on with thee," said Fox; "for I cannot

leave thee till thy father come and overtake thee. And if I walk at thy side, well—we must talk, at all events I must, for my tongue has not the knack of lying still behind my teeth."

Fox was at heart angry at his ill-success; he had hoped to have made a great impression on Bessie by the declaration of his love. She was but an ordinarily-favoured girl, as he knew well enough, one was but an ordinarily-favoured girl, as he knew well enough, had never been sought by young men, always thrust aside, accustomed to see others preferred to herself—at a dance to be left against the wall without a partner, after church to be allowed to accompany her father home, without any lad seeking to attach himself to her and disengage her from the old man. To a girl so generally disregarded his addresses ought to have come as a surprise, and have been accepted with eagerness. He was in a rage with her for the emphatic and resolute manner in which she refused him. rage with her for the congression refused him.

"Let us talk of Anthony," said he.

"With all my heart," she replied, with a sigh of relief.

"Do you see any way in which your brother can be received again into favour?" he inquired.

She shook her head. "Nothing that I can say has any effect.

The will not permit me to go near Willsworthy."

on my father. He will not permit me to go near Willsworthy."
"Then I can say what is the only way in which peace and good will may be brought back into the family. It lies in your hands to build a bridge between your father and Tony. I am certain that in his heart the old Squire is discontented that things should remain as nis neart the old Squire is discontented that things should remain as they are, but he has spoken the word, and he is too proud to withdraw it. If it could have come to pass that you took my hand, then I do not believe that your father would resist our united persuasion. See how much weight we could have brought to bear on him, how we could have watched our opportunities, how—if it should happen at any time that Tony should have a child, we might have brought it to the old man, set it on his knees, and then together have taken the right moment to plead for Anthony."

should happen at any time that Tony should have a child, we might have brought it to the old man, set it on his knees, and then together have taken the right moment to plead for Anthony."

Bessie drew a long breath.

"I would do a great deal, almost anything, to bring about what you speak of, but this means is beyond my power. It cannot be. I know now how good and faithful a friend you are to my dear, dear, brother Anthony. I must again speak very plainly. I do desire, Fox, in all ways to spare you a wound, but you will take no refusal. You said, 'Let us talk of Anthony,' and you work it round to the same point. I shall never marry; I cannot marry you; I shall take no one else. I pray you desist from your pursuit. You heard what Aunt Magdalen said, that my father, if he persisted, would drive me to run away, as did Anthony. It will be so. If my father will not accept my refusal, then I must go. I shall go to Anthony and his wife, or to my aunt. I could not swear what is false to you or to any one else. Before the minister of God I would not promise love, and love to my husband only, knowing that I could not love, for my love was elsewhere. No," added Bessie, shaking her head, "I must be true, always true, to myself, and before God."

As she spoke, both heard the clatter of horse's hoofs. They halted, parted, one on each side of the road, and looked back. A man was galloping along, with his head down against the rain; he did not look up, but remained bowed as he approached.

"Father!" called Bessie, for she recognised both the horse and the rider. He did not draw rein, apparently he did not hear her. Certainly he saw neither her nor Fox. Wrapped in his own thoughts, forgetful of his daughter, of his promise to take her up, he galloped past, and sent the mud flying from his horse's hoofs, bespattering her as he passed.

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

PASTIMES

-Rarely has the Second October Meeting at head-THE TURF.quarters proved more enjoyable than it did last week. The weather was perfect, bright without being too hot; and there had been ju t was perfect, bright without being too hot; and there had been jut enough rain to render the going good. It was this downpour which really decided the result of the Cesarewitch. Prince Soltykoff's Sheen had the top-weight in the handicap, but owing to the hard state of the ground his starting had been doubtful. The welcome shower decided his owner to give him a run, with the result that he scored a very popular win under the highest weight—9 st. 2 lbs.—ever yet carried to victory. Alicante, which started a hot favourite at 9 to 2, finished second, and has retained her position at the head of the Cambridgeshire quotations, though her price has slightly at 9 to 2, finished second, and has retained her position at the head of the Cambridgeshire quotations, though her price has slightly lengthened. The only other race throwing much light upon the other great Handicap, which is to be run on Wednesday next, was the Thirteenth Great Challenge Stakes, in which Signorina was not only beaten by Mephisto, but finished behind such a second-rater as Melody. Consequently she was at once driven to an outside price for the Cambridgeshire. Amphion upheld his grand reputation by easily defeating Memoir and Blue Green in the Champion Stakes, but Alloway cut a very poor figure in the Newmarket Derby, won but Alloway cut a very poor figure in the Newmarket Derby, won by Lord Durham's Circassian. Memoir won the Newmarket Oaks for the Duke of Portland, and Haute Saône the Prendergast Stakes for Baron de Rothschild. The blood-stock sales conducted by Messrs. Tattersall during the

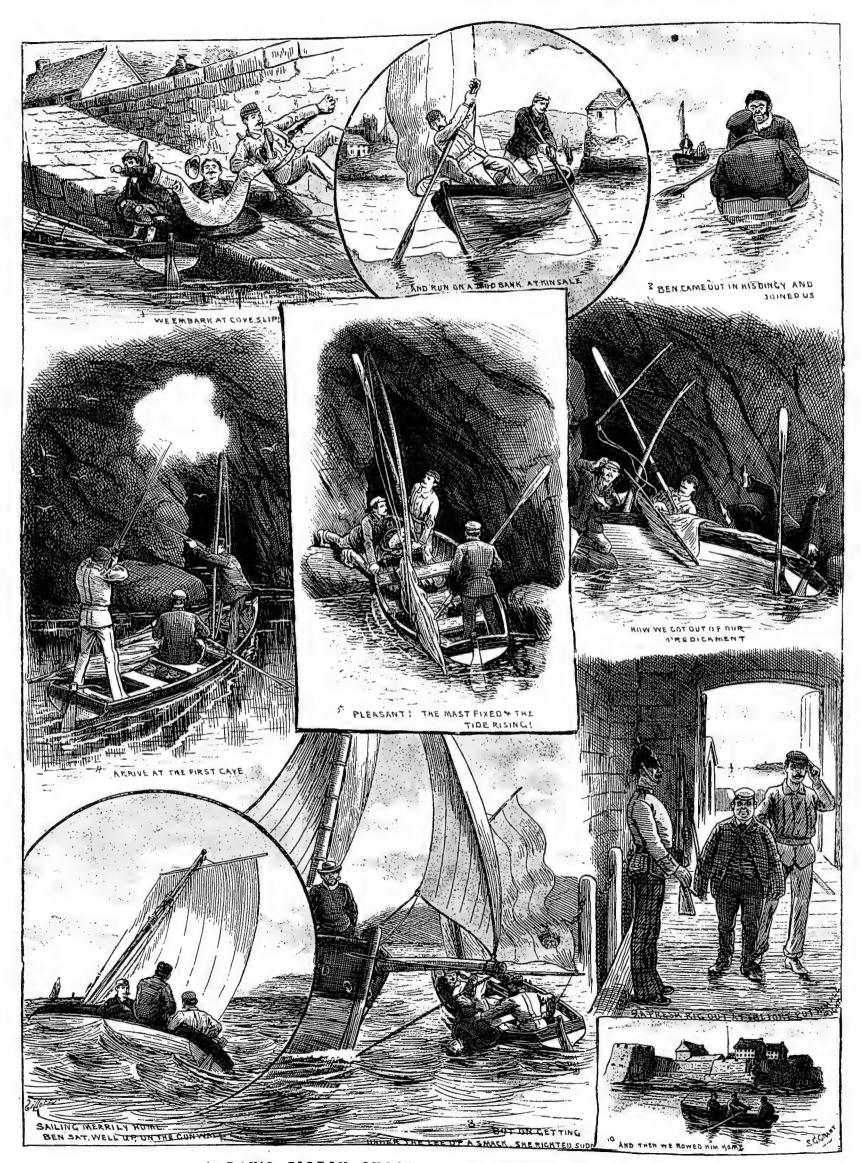
The blood-stock sales conducted by Messrs. I attersall during the week were of a miscellaneous character. Lord Marcus Beresford gave 2,600 gs. for the stallion, Child of the Mist; Mr. D. Cooper gave the same price for Mons Meg, a two-year-old by Martini Henry—Malacca, and 1,700 gs. for Wentworth, a two-year-old by Chester—Trafalgar; while George Barrett secured Democracy, a filly foal by St. Simon—Morning Glory, for 1,800 gs.

filly foal by St. Simon—Morning Glory, for 1,800 gs.

FOOTBALL.—The Bradford Rugbyites seem to be in as good form as ever this season. Last Saturday they defeated Halifax, The once-famous Wakefield Trinity succumbed to Batley, however, and Leeds Parish Church to Dewsbury. Down south, Blackheath, Richmond, Old Leysians, and London Scottish were successful, Middlesex Wanderers, Cooper's Hill, St. Thomas's Hospital, and Marlboro' Nomads being the beaten clubs.—Under the "dribbling" code, the drawn League match between Everton and Aston Villa excited the most interest, this being the first match in which the Evertonians have not been successful. Preston North End added to their score with a victory over Accrington. In the south, Old Etonians succumbed to Casuals, Old Harrovians to London Caledonians, and the 93rd Highlanders to Royal Arsenal; while in Scotland Queen's Park were knocked out of the Glasgow Cup competition by the 3rd Lanark R.V. petition by the 3rd Lanark R.V.

BILLIARDS. - Much interest was taken in the match for the Amateur Championship between Mr. A. P. Gaskell, the holder, and Mr. W. D. Courtney. Mr. Gaskell, having won on five previous occasions, only required another victory to become absolute owner of the Champion Cup; but though he played very steadily, and made two breaks of 105, he had to submit to defeat by 89 points. The winner compiled a break of III. The worst of these competitions is that the very best amateur players do not compete. There is said to be at least one who, with the use of the "spot," plays John Roberts level. But that may be only ben trovato, e non

MISCELLANEOUS.—John Owen, Detroit, U.S.A., is credited with having run 100 yards in 9 4-5ths secs. (record).—Over the Thames Championship Course on Monday, C. R. Harding, of Chelsea, beat Jacob Tyrrell, of Clapton.—At Lacrosse, Lancashire beat Yorkshire by no fewer than twenty goals to none.—Jessie, a mare belonging to Mr. Peter Leach, of Salford, trotted eighteen miles, on Monday, in twenty-six seconds under the hour.



A DAY'S PIGEON SHOOTING AT KINSALE, IRELAND

A RUN ASHORE AT COLOMBO

FOR mysterious celerity, nothing can match the way in which a crowd of Colombo pedlars board a mail-ship. It is magical. The crowd of boards down when. voila, the quarter deck crowd of Colombo pedlars board a mail-ship. It is magical. The crowd of Colombo pedlars board a mail-ship. It is magical. The crowd of Colombo pedlars board a mail-ship. It is magical. The anchor is hardly down when, voila, the quarter-deck is through with a jablering horde of white-bloused merchants. How they get with a jablering horde of white-bloused merchants. How they get it is not by the gangways, for they are strictly guarded against these it is not by the gangways, for they are strictly guarded against these stilled gentlement by the bosuns. They must swarm up the very sides of the ship, like monkeys up a pole.

No one puts off any time with these Eastern Autolycuses. Most of us have even in Colombo before, and know that the pedlars will be here when we return to the ship in the evening, and that

No one puts off any time when we have come and know that the pedlars will of us have seen in Colombo before, and know that the pedlars will of us have seen in the central to the ship in the evening, and that, all he here when we return to the ship in the evening, and that, all he here when we return to the ship in the evening, and that, all he here when we are the act at a shore in about two minutes. The mail-ships riggers, put you ashore in about two minutes. The mail-ships riggers, put you ashore in about two minutes. The mail-ships riggers, put you ashore in about two minutes. The mail-ships riggers, put you ashore in about two minutes. The mail-ships riggers, put you ashore in about two minutes. The first of the states and the little hostelry at Mount Lavinia. The first of these Galle, and the little hostelry at Mount Lavinia. The first of these is by fur the largest, and that at which the life of the place can be is by fur the largest, and that at which the life of the place can be of the two smaller establishments. The scene in and about the of the two smaller establishments. The scene in and about the of the two smaller establishments. The scene in and about the of the two smaller establishments. The scene in and about the of the two smaller establishments are through with the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans and natives; the former reclined in the long cane-furopeans a

them.

The multifarious and many-coloured character of a Colombo street-merchant's pack makes a bright spot of colour in the scene—handserche's and silken "cummerbunds" of the most vivid shades, gold and silver work, trays of jewellery, tortoiseshell and ivory work, slippers, caps, and turbans of all shades and devices—these and a thousand other articles of local or important manufacture are littered about the verandahs in glittering array. I should think that every man and woman who passes forty-eight hours at the Oriental Hotel spends fully one half that time in bargaining and chaffering with the pedlars. It is really rather good fun for a time, but is apt to become monotonous.

An hour or two is loitered away watching the jugglers. Here is

An hour or two is loitered away watching the jugglers. Here is a man about to begin the famous mango-tree trick. He is a tall, lithe fellow, and all he wears is a turban and a strip of cloth round lithe fellow, and all he wears is a turban and a strip of cloth round the waist. First he shows us a mango-seed, which is passed round the little circle of white people. Having received the seed again, the juggler proceeds to make a small hole in the earth, and place the fruit stone therein. Over the tiny mound of dust thus formed he places a cloth. Then he chatters and gesticulates for a few moments, while his confederate, squatted on the ground, makes dreadful music on a pipe. Next the juggler removes the cloth, and we see two small leaves sprouting above the ground. The cloth is placed over these, and the juggler again addresses some words to us. Now he places his hands under the cloth and slowly raises it about a foot and a half. Then, with a sudden exclamation, he whips it off, and places his hands under the cloth and slowly raises it about a foot and a half. Then, with a sudden exclamation, he whips it off, and we behold a little mango-tree growing out of the solid earth. The inggler strips off a few leaves, and presents one to each of us. There is no question about their being real leaves. You may go up to the little tree, too, and examine it as closely as you like, pulling off a leaf yourself. Doubtless it is a trick only, but can you explain how it is done? I have heard various explanations given, but all of the most inadequate kind.

The other famous Indian trick is that with the basket and the girl. This, it seems to me, is not nearly so clever as the one I have described. The story that the girl who has been placed in the basket comes running through the crowd is not true; at least, that is not the way the trick is performed in the streets of Colombo. The feat, as it is done, is an extremely dexterous one,

that is not the way the trick is periodical with the trick one, but it is quite possible to find the key to it. There is a third trick reported as being performed by Indian conjurors. A man throws a roje some twenty feet into the air, climbs up it, pulls the repe after hir, and disappears. I never saw this done.

hir, and disappears. I never saw this done.

A very pleasant way of spending the afternoon at Col. to is to drive out to Mount Lavinia, which is distant about seven miles from Colombo. Each vehicle is constructed to hold four, including the driver, and the small, shaggy, ill-groomed horses cover the ground quicker than you might expect, to look at them.

After leaving the town, the road skirts the shore for a little, but presently winds in-and-out among cocoa-nut and other palms. The road is supposed to be a country road, yet it swarms with life the whole way; all the way the crowd that meets you is nearly as great as that on a fine June afternoon in Hyde Park. Cottages and huts line each side of the path, and out of these pour boys and girls by the dozen, and little children by the score, staring at us as we pass, or following our two vehicles for promiscuous pennies. Some of the girls ofter us tawdry little bouquets of hibiscus and wild lilies; while the loys thrust ripe cocoa-nuts into our hands. These latter while the loys thrust ripe cocon-nuts into our hands. These latter are worth buying, for they are fresh and green, and full of cool,

There is quite a Babel of sounds in the air. The children shout at us in their native tongue, with a stray word of English intermixed. Some of the girls are really pretty, with a lissome grace of figure and a naif, shy beauty of feature. Indeed, there are few dark races more comely than the Cingalese, or with a more attractive case if a unitary to tive cast of countenance.

It is all a novel and bright scene. The blue-bloused, white-tetticoated men and women, the black eyes flashing from every open doorway, the white gleaming teeth and ready laughter of the grid as they face and run beside our wheels; the yellow turbans adding a touch of colour, and the whole scene set in a frame of vivid

adding a touch of colour, and the whole scene set in a frame of vivid green, with the crimson hibuscus glowing through the forest.

At Mount Lavinia there is a pretty and very comfortable little hotel, with a garden in front, sloping down to a cream-white beach. It is always cooler at Mount Lavinia than in Colombo itself, and after having tea in the broad verandah, we linger on here till nearly sunset. The drive back is quite as novel and much pleasanter than in the heat of the afternoon. Presently it grows dark enough to light our lamps. With the fading of the daylight, too, the plantation on either side becomes suddenly illuminated by innumerable fire-flies flishing hither and thither through the twilight, and "like sparks struck by the hammer of Thor from a mighty anvil," as the spaks struck? I the hammer of Thor from a mighty anvil," as the poet of our party expressed it. It is a wonderfully pretty sight. Other light is shed upon the road from the little fires made of a few sticks kindled in force of mour of the cottages, at which the other ugn is shed upon the road from the little ares made of a few sticks kindled in front of many of the cottages, at which the women are cooking the evening meal. The road is much quieter now, most of the children having disappeared indoors. And so we take our way back to the hotel.

Much of the jewellery and many of the curios offered for sale at Colomio are absolutely worthless, but at the shops of the regular dealers to the shops of the regular dealers dealers good gens and genuine work of local manufacture may be obtained to the same and genuine work of local manufacture for a Colombo obtained. For curios and bric-à-brac you may safely offer a Colombo pedlar a third of what he asks. If he takes less than this, you may conclude his conclude his wares are pinchbeck. There is one curious trait about Colombo jewel merchants, namely, their trustfulness. If you happen to fancy a with merchants, namely, their trustfulness are pinchbeck. to fancy a valuacle gem, and cannot spare the ready money for it, the merchant will allow you to take it away with you to London or Australia, as the case may be, and forward him the money when you get on shore. get on shore. All he requires is your card and address. This negotation has been actually put in practice more than once to the property of the property of the purchaser of the the jewel is able to test its genuineness at the hands of some English expert. I think the above fact speaks much for the faith which the Colombo natives repose in the character of those who go down to the sea in P. and O. ships, for their faith can only be based upon experiments.

R. R.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE children's books come in due time to occupy the long, dark evenings. Whilst the memories of their summer holidays are still strong, the young ones will be ready to start off again on fresh rambles, so, under Miss Maggie Browne's merry guidance, they may wander very pleasantly into Nursery Rhyme Land to view old frie ids in quite a new light in "Wanted a King" (Cassell). Hitnerto tradition never hinted that Jack and Jill, the Little Old Wcman, Jack Horner, and other nursery favourites were oppressed beings, forced by a malevolent ogre to act quite contrary to their inclinations, until the discovery of their rightful Sovereign breaks the spell. But Miss Browne's bonny heroine, Merle, found out all these secrets and repaired the wrong, after many difficulties, described in right amusing fashion. These pretty fancies provide ample material for Mr. Harry Furniss to illustrate in his own capital comic



"MERLE AND THE BLACKBIRDS? From "Wanted-A King," by Maggie Browne

vein, witness his sketch of Merle with the four-and-twenty blac'. vein, witness his sketch of Merle with the four-and-twenty black birds of pie renown, headed by the unwilling bird who was can pelled to peck off the servant-maid's nose. Two other small mortal damsels also strayed into fairy regions and encountered a host of remarkable goblins in "A Story of Stops" (Leadenhall Press), where Mrs. Davidson's pen and pencil are equally clever in creating most fearsoms and original characters. Indeed Molly and Angel's adventures are quite thrilling as they strive to get out of the power of those goddesses of discontent and jealousy, the quaint Ganks. These imps and fairies which so amuse British youngsters become queer animals and insects for the children in tropical countries, as in the West Indian folk-tales of "Mamma's Black Nurse Stories" (Blackwood), by M. P. Milne-Home. Gathered from the negro story-tellers' own lips, these "Anansi" tales are full of humour and picturesque local colouring, and are peopled with the celebrities of national tradition, the cunning old man-spider, Anansi—a near relative of Uncle Remus' Brer Rabbit and of the Garman Reynard the Fox, as Mrs. Milne-Home points out—the Duppy or Jumbi, the West Indian ghost, the Snake and the Tiger, each bent on out-witting the other. Thus this little volume interests the folk-lore student equally with the jivenile reader. Yet another foreign animal hero claims attention in "The Story of a Poodle" (Sampson Low), by L. D. Thornton, for "Gaston" experienced a very chequered career, and his history is attractively told.

To turn to sketches of everyday life. Mrs. Molesworth leads the way with one of those bright, healthy pictures of natural boys and girls which always find a welcome. "Little Mother Bunch" (Cassell) is a warning not to trust too much to outward appearances; but the moral lesson is so deftly interwoven with the narrances; but the moral lesson is so deftly interwoven with the narrances; but the moral lesson is so deftly interwoven with the narrances children, absorbed in their own conceit until awakened by birds of pie renown, headed by the unwilling bird who was compelled to peck off the servant-maid's nose. Two other small mortal

comical, tempered by some pathetic episodes, unaffectedly related. When tired of reading, young people might get up some of "The Dolls' Dramas" (Smith and Innes). The plays are simple, and easily organised, ample directions being given.

Some remaining volumes are of more serious tone, and intended for readers in their later teens. One pair for boys would suit a parish library, "A Dangerous Friend" (Cauldwell), by Emma Leslie, illustrating the temptations and errors of a lad first going to work, while "Adolphus Etherton" (Cauldwell), by P. A. Blyth, shows the evil effects of a boy always having his own way—the latter lesson being put in somewhat dry form. Girls are more concerned in "Called to be Conquerors" (Cauldwell), by Maggie Fearn, whose heroine—a little too perfect, by-the-by—first converts and then marries her guardian. Again, conversion is the theme of "The King's Diadem" (Cauldwell), where Annie Gray well depicts

work amongst the London poor; and, once more, in "Monica's Story" (Cauldwell), by Edith Kenyon, religious impulse leads to a great wrong being righted, and a dispossessed heir enjoying his own again.—There is another missing heir too, in "Domleight, not Domlet" (Skeffington), by the Rev. F. T. Bramston, rather a weak, though good-intentioned, tale of country clerics, in which Death is unusually busy.—In striking contrast to these quiet scenes are the gallant exploits of our soldiers and sailors, collected by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Ksollys and Major J. W. Elliott, as "Dashing Deeds, Afloat and Ashore" (Dean). Such a goodly record of British bravery ought to stir the heart of every lad who dips into 'ts pages.



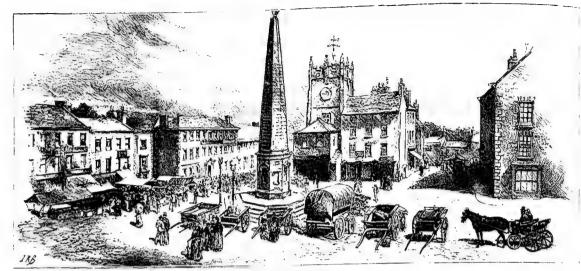
It is not given to every war-correspondent to begin his career as the historian of the Crimean War, and to end as the chronicler of Colonel North, but such as been the destiny of Dr. W. H. Russell. It is not given to every war-correspondent to begin his career as the historian of the Crimean War, and to end as the chronicler of Colonel North, but such as been the destiny of Dr. W. H. Russell. Early in 1889 he joined a party of travellers going to Chilè, and in "A Visit to Chilè and the Nitrate Fields" (J. S. Virtue and Co., Ltd.), he gives an account of his experience of travel through the Western States of South America. For some years past nitrate has permeated everything, and must have fertilised quite as many pens as it has fields, but for all that it was but a name to most people, and nothing more. Dr. Russell has undertaken to make good this deficiency in the public education, and very well he has accomplished his task. After studying this book the reader will have an excellent idea of what nitrate is, what it is used for, and how it is made, and if he unfolds the map at the beginning of the volume he will add considerably to his store of geographical knowledge. The nitrate industry is very ancient, and it is certain that the natives made use of the salt as a fertilising agent, but it is only comparatively recently that the mineral wealth of Tarapaca has become an article of European commerce. The Peruvian Government began to realise in 1832 that there was a great future for the nitrate industry, but it was not until many years later that they thought of reaping some benefit from the trade. In 1875 they passed an Act making it compulsory for all nitrate works to be sold to the State, but they did not enjoy the profits of the business long, for in 1879-80 occurred the war with Chilè, which resulted in the nitrate fields passing into the hands of their present owners. Since the Chilians have taken possession of the province of Tarapaca they have endeavoured to give it an assured administration, and a Government under which the great industry might thrive; but a speech recently delivered by President Balmaceda has caused a great deal of uneasiness among the foreigners engaged in the mineral industries.

In addition to the solid information it conveys, the book is interesting as a record of travel; but exception must be taken to one thing. It is almost incredible that a writer of Dr. Russell's eminence, who can command what is perhaps the richest language in the world, should condescend to pepper his pages with French words after the fashion of "Ouida;" but such is the case, especially in the earlier part of the volume. It was, perhaps, in consequence of the dazzling effect of this display of erudition that an amusing mistrint on page 24 was allowed to pass. Still, though the English language is deemed hardly good enough for such an Odyssey, the book is one that will be widely read, for it tells of a land about which the average Englishman knows just enough to make him wish to know more, and describes an industry which is far more profitable than gold mining. The illustrations are by Mr. Melton Prior, who was a member of the party; and there are two maps of the nitrate districts.

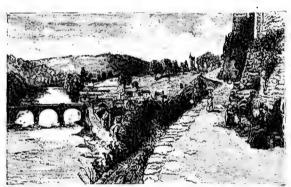
The remarkable burlesque costume in which, according to Parisian correspondents, a young French duchess has this autumn arrayed herself for the chase within the limits of her park wall, has of late given rise to a good deal of amused comment, and an instructive little dissertation might be written on the difference between the French "Sportwomens" and the English Sportswoman. In the case of Diane Chasseresse, whose "Sporting Sketches" have just been published by Macmillan and Co., dress has been completely sacrificed to sport, and a quiet skirt to match the ground shot over takes the place of the tight knickerbockers and scarlet silk stockings of the French Diana. The scene of the "Sporting Sketches" is laid in the Highlands, and the author begins with the days when, as a little girl, she caught rabbits in holes in the store walls, and carried them home kicking and struggling in the skirt of her frock, and describes her experiences in the pursuit of sport up to the time when she was entrusted with a salmon-rod, and went out deer-stalk struggling in the skirt of her frock, and describes her experiences in the pursuit of sport up to the time when she was entrusted with a salmon-rod, and went out deer-stalking with her own rifle. She recounts her exploits modestly and pleasantly, and tells of her adventures by flood and field with a quiet humour which makes her a personality to her readers, and not a mere abstract slayer of game. Diane Chasseresse is a sportswoman in the true sense of the term. She prefers to hunt her game, and not to have it driven for her, and can speak enthusiastically of a day's sport even when the deer or the salmon have proved more than a match for her. But as a rule Diane was wonderfully successful, and the bag she made with her '380-bore rifle was nearly always a notable one. Stags, hinds, roebucks, does, hares, rabbits, grouse, partridge; woodcock, wildduck, teal, sparrow-hawks, and much else fell to her rifle, and on one occasion she even succeeded in shooting a seal, and in bringing duck, teal, sparrow-hawks, and much else lell to her fine, and on one occasion she even succeeded in shooting a seal, and in bringing it safely to shore with the aid of a small daughter. The little volume is charmingly illustrated by E. G. Beach, and as it is pleasantly and unpretentiously written, and avoids that pitfall of the sporting writer, a feebly jocose style, it may be safely recommended to all lovers of sport.

The Scots Observer has for some time been known to all who care

for literary workmanship as the most brilliant of the weekly reviews, and many have regretted that so much good English should be lost in the oblivion of a back file. One of the best sets of articles in the paper is the series of literary and cricical portraits of men of the present day, and therefore the volume of collected sketches called "Modern Men," from the Scots Observer (Edward Arnold), will be thoroughly welcome. There is something delightfully fresh and witty about these character sketches, and the very arrangement of the book gives the note of the whole. Mr. Parnell is contrasted with Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gladstone with Prince Bismarck, and Mr. Lewis Morris with a poet. In each of the portraits there



THE MARKET PLACE



THE TERRACL -UNDER THE CASILL WALL



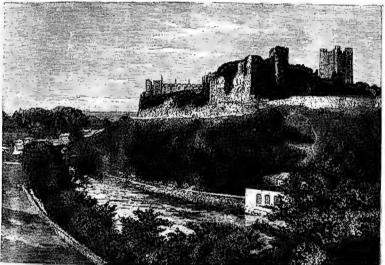
THE CONVENT



RICHMOND-LEOM THE HIGH TERRIFOR

RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE, AND









AN OLD NORMAN ARCH AT GASBY ABBI.



SWALLDALE, FROM WILLANCE LEAP

URROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD

are one or more sentences which will live, the opening sentence of and one or more sentences which will live, the opening sentence of the paper on Mr. C. S. Parnell being especially a masterpiece of polished sarcasm. The articles on Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Stead all contain something new, or something put in a new light, but perhaps the skill of the writer is best shown by the fact that a fairly amusing sketch has been made even of so battered and tattered a politician as Sir William Harcourt. It is quite possible that the satire and irony are in more than one instance too keen to allow their object to feel any very interes a numerous the life series to say that the best friends of very intense amusement, but it is safe to say that the best friends of some of these "Modern Men" will be able to extract a good deal of enjoyment from the comparison of the original with his reflection in the mirror of the Scots Observer. It would, by the way, be more satisfactory if publishers would be careful to send complete copies of their books for review, instead of binding up pages twice over, as is the case in this instance with pages 81-96.

A series republished from a French newspaper follows naturally on a collection from an English journal. From the other ide of the Channel comes a noteworthy volume of literary criticism, "Petits Lundis," by Antonin Bunand (Paris: Perrin et Cie), made "Petits Lundis," by Antonin Bunand (Paris: Perrin et Cie), made up of the weekly articles published by the author in Le Siècle. The absence of any clamorous desire on the part of the French for what we call news leads them to combine the functions of the daily and the weekly Press in one, and the weekly signed article by a journalist of note is an outcome of this practice. M. Antonin Bunand is evidently a young man—the tone of his tilt at the French Academy shows this—but he is singularly free from the affectations and prejudices of the modern French youth, perhaps on account of the critical and common-sense bias of his mind. He is well read, and catholic in his sympathies, pinning his faith to no one master and to no particular school, for he sees the good in widely-different writers, and when he attacks a man clearly does so in the expression of his own opinion, and not that of some self-admiring clique. He is not quite just to that glorified penny-a-liner, the elder Dumas, who was assuredly, in spite of his faults, a mighty magician, and a romancer whose work will live when the imaginings of some of the present "masters" are draped in a decent oblivion. "Les romancer whose work will live when the imaginings of some of the present "masters" are draped in a decent oblivion. "Les Jeunes et le Boulangisme" is interesting, but it is impossible for a Frenchman, however judicial he may usually be, to look at the events of the last year or two in an impartial and impersonal light, and thereby the value of M. Bunand's article is considerably diminished. But to English readers, the papers on "Les poèmes d'Edgar Poe "and "Poètes anglais modernes" will be the most remarkable. Like most Frenchmen who have read Poe, M. Bunand has a great admiration for the weird beauty of the American poet's work, but he can also understand and appreciate the English poets, and seems to comprehend the broad lines on which English poetry has advanced to its present high position. But among the glorious names that do honour to the present century it is rather surprising to find that of Walt Whitman, or Whitmann, for M. Bunand is rather undecided how to spell the name, included. It raises a doubt as to the depth of M. Bunand's draughts of English poetry, more especially as he does not always follow the accepted spelling of the names he quotes. In the second edition, which will no doubt soon be called for, such eccentricities as "Longfelow," "Wordswortsh," and "Loksey Hall" should be pruned away. But these are trifles compared with the general excellence of the collection, which is evidently the work of an independent and well-balanced mind.

The beginning of the scholastic year is always fruitful in new text books and new editions for the use of schools and the discomfiture of schoolboys. A batch of French books contains an edition of Lamartine's "Le Tailleur de Pierres," by Stéphane Barlet (Librarie Hachette et Cie), which is plentifully provided with notes and index, the only fault being that the aid given is almost too full.—"Histoires Choisies," by J. Belford, also published by Hachette, consists of extracts from the best works of such authors as Lamartine, Georges Ohnet, Balzac, Octave Feuille present "masters" are draped in a decent oblivion. "Les Jeunes et le Boulangisme" is interesting, but it is impossible for a

appearance of the volume before it has undergone a little school discipline has something of the force of a revelation.

The eleventh volume of Professor Masson's edition of the works of Thomas de Quincey (Adam and Charles Black) contains a number of articles on "Literary Criticism and Theory," and among them the papers on the "Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," "Analects from Richter," and "Notes on Gilillan's Literary Portraits," The next volume will contain some of De Quincey's original tales.

RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE

RICHMOND, or Rich Mount, probably formerly so called from the very beautiful surrounding scenery and the rich quality of the soil, is the capital of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

The ancient town of Richmond is situated on projecting ground

formed by Nature, and for many miles round contains some of England's choicest scenery; in fact, eminent artists who have travelled the greater part of the world declare that no scenery surtravelled the greater part of the world declare that no scenery surpasses that which can be seen round this time-honoured town; and some of the choicest works which Turner left behind him represent the Castle and town of Richmond, Easby Abbey, and Marrick Abbey. Whether the view be of the grand old town of Richmond, which is seen castle-crowned through masses of variegated foliage; of the rising ground to the north, often tinted with the purple and olive of heath and fern, and darkened with yews and firs; the extensive panorama which stretches across the fertile country to the Vale of Mowbray on the east; the bold limestone cliffs to the west butting into Arkindale, still lowering "dark afar;" or of the fields in glowing green, which slope upwards from the southward bank of the Swale; the mingled view of the walks, the caverns (or "hovens," as they are called here) in the of the walks, the caverns (or "hovens," as they are called here) in the rocks, woods, and towers; the plantations which dot the hill-sides; the ruins that are preachers of past glories, and the Castle and Easby Abbey that tell of the wars and refuges of old; the multiform shapes and many tints the hills yield in the rays of the sun, com-bined with the silvery stream—consecrated by our British and Saxon ancestors for religious purposes—which flows under the woods and fills the air with its merody—all unite to give one grand panorama which derives increased interest and attraction from the part it has played in the stormy past, and which merits in the present the encomiums of all who visit the metropolis of beautiful Swaledale. The district is rich in geology, and a grand field for Swaledale. The district is rich in geology, and a grand field for the botanist, the altitude rising from the river here for a mile and a half westward from 300 to 900 feet above the sea level.

Richmond was incorporated in the reign of Charles II. on the 14th of March, 1668. The first Mayor was William Wetwange. There were twelve Aldermen, one Recorder, and two Sergeants-at-Mace. The Corporation is now composed of a Mayor (Mr. Alderman George Roper, J.F., C.A.) four Aldermen, twelve Councillors, Recorder, and two Sergeants-at-Mace. Richmond has also its

As a health resort, the residential town of Richmond is unequalled. Borough Magistrates. As a health resort, the residential town of Richmond is unequalled. It possesses pure mountain air and spring water from limestone beds, and being situated on a hill the drainage is assisted by Nature. There are no factories in the town which generate smoke to impregnate the pure air; and there is no doubt if Richmond had such railway accommodation as Harrogate, Scarborough, and other similar towns, the name of Richmond in Yorkshire would resound as a health resort throughout England.

ASKE HALL

ASKE HALL

Aske Hall, the principal seat of His Excellency the Earl of Zetland, is one and a-half miles north from Richmond. Aske is of great antiquity. It is described as "Asse" in Doomsday Book, as the manor of Tor, a Saxon, before the Conquest. Then it belonged to Whyomar, or Wyhomere, kinsman and sewer to Allan, the first Earl of Richmond. Whyomar's descendants flourished here for more than five hundred years under the name of Aske. The Askes were the first founders of Easby Abbey. It afterwards came into the hands of the Howes family, of Streat am, of Philip Lord Wharton, Sir Conyers D'Arcy, and the Earl of Holderness, and in 1762 was sold to Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. The Hall is a spacious and elegant mansion built of stone, with two projecting ivycovered wings in front, and a castellated tower at each side.

THE CASTLE

THE CASTLE

THE Castle is the first object of interest in Richmond. Situated on its almost perpendicular limestone rock, 450 ft. above the sea level, and defended on three sides by a natural slope of great abruptness, it must have been in ancient times, almost impregnable; 1071 is given as the date when its erection was begun by Earl Allan, surnamed Rufus, or the Red, from the colour of his hair, one of the sons of Eudo, Earl of Brittany, and a relative of the Conqueror. The Castle Keep, a massive square tower, 100 ft. high, and 12 ft. thick, built by Earl Conan for the protection of the entrance, some seventy-five years later than the fortress, shows few signs of decay. The eastern side-wall was strengthened by a centre tower, called Robin Hood's. The lowest chamber in this tower was a small chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas. On the south-east are the remains of a tower, called "The Golden Hole," and adjoining this is the Hall of Scolland, Lord of Bedale. The north and east sides were secured by a wide and deep moat. The outer walls were 6 ft. thick, and about 650 yards in length, enclosing an irregular space of five acres. Being allied by birth and by marriage to the throne, the Earls of Richmond lived here in great splendour, possessing upon their estates nearly the same privileges as royalty itself. throne, the Earls of Richmond lived here in great splendour, possessing upon their estates nearly the same privileges as royalty itself. They had their constable, seneschal, bailiff, chamberlain, chief steward, and all other officers of State which belong to the Castle of a Sovereign Prince. The Castles of Middleham, Ravenswath, and Bolton were minor places compared to this stronghold, and were intended not merely for war or safety, but generally for the principal residence of the barons principal residence of the barons.

In 1855 the Castle was let on lease by the Duke of Richmond

and Gordon (who has no other property here) to the North York Rifles, in whose possession it still remains.

EASBY ABBEY

THE Abbey of St. Agatha, commonly called Easby Abbey (about a mile from Richmond), a monastery which was inhabited by Canons of the Præmonsratensian Order, was founded in 1152 by Roald, or Roaldus, Constable of Richmond Castle, and further endowed by the family of Scrope, Roger de Mowbray, Alan Bygod, William de Barton, and many others. Henry, Lord Scrope, who purchased the possessions of Roaldus for one of his descendants, had the patronage of the Abbey in the tenth of Edward III. In the sixteenth of Richard II., his son Richard, then Lord High Chancellor, received the royal licence to bestow on this house an annual rent of 150/ for the maintenance of ten additional canons and will all the second the maintenance of ten additional canons and two secular ones. At the Suppression, during the reign of Henry VIII., many ci its ornaments were scattered abroad in various churches. Some of the richly-carved work may be seen over the stalls of the Aldermen in Richmond Parish Church, and several fragments of stained glass, &c., in the retired Parish Church of Easby.

GREY FRIARS

GREY FRIARS

THE monastery of the Grey Friars, on the north side of the town, was founded by Ralph Fitz Randulph, Lord of Middleham, in 1257, and continued in a flourishing condition for nearly three hundred years. In the thirty-eighth of Edward III., Richard le Scrope gave to it certain lands and appurtenances. Little of this ancient religious house remains except a very fine Gothic tower. Under the shadow of this rich piece of architecture, which is situated in charming grounds, stands the residence of the Head Master and school-house for the boarders of the celebrated Richmond Grammar School.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THE Grammar School, or Tate Memorial, is situated near the parish church and railway station. The old School, which stood in the churc' yard, was founded and endowed by the Burgesses, and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in the ninth year of her reign. In 1796, the Rev. James Tate (afterwards Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral) was presented to the School, and continued to conduct the same for thirty-seven years. Many eminent men were educated during the Canon's time, amongst whom were Dr. Chapman, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge; Fletcher Norton, Chief Justice in 1769, created a Peer in 1782, by the title of Lord Grantley; Conyers Middleton, author of the "Life of Cicero," &c.; and Mr. Allan, M.A., founder of two Scholarships at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The honours gained by Canon Tate's pupils were numerous. There are a number of Exhibitions to the Universities, and Senior and Junior House Scholarships, &c., connected with this School.

WILLANCE LEAP .

THE name of Robert Willance is connected with a marvellous story. In 1606, while he was hunting near his own estate between Clints and Richmond, on the northern bank of the Swale, the hunting party were surprised by a fog. The young and fractious horse which Willance was riding ran away with him, and, to his horror, made for the precipitous road called Whitcliffe Scar, which looks down upon the Swale. As soon as the horse left the level platform above, three bounds, each covering 24 feet, brought it to platform above, three bounds, each covering 24 feet, brought it to the verge of the cliff, down which it sprang. About 100 feet from the top of the Scar there is a projecting mass of rock and earth, upon which the horse alighted, only to throw itself upon the ground below, some hundred feet further down. It was killed by the fall, and Willance's leg was broken. With wonderful presence of mind he disentangled himself from his dead horse, and, drawing a clasp that he ship of the animal and laid within it his knife, he slit open the belly of the animal, and laid within it his fractured leg to protect it from the cold till help arrived. This precaution saved his life, but his leg had to be amputated. As a memorial of his wonderful escape, he marked with an upright stone each of the three bounds which his steed took before it sprang over the cliff. On two of them he put the following inscription:—"1606: Glory to our merciful God, who miraculously preserved me from the danger so great." Willance was an Alderman of Richmond.

TRINITY CHURCH

It is not improbable that this was a Pagan Church. As early a 1260 this church was rebuilt in Gothic style, unadorned, suited to the rank of a chapel. The south aisle has long been demolished, and in the year 1470 several houses were built on its site. There is a Curfew, or Couvrefeu Bell in the tower which rings at six in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening, and there is little doubt that this bell was placed there by order of the Conqueror. Under the north gallery of this church are three lock-up shops, a shop between the church and the steeple, and another at the base of the tower, above which the Town Crier has his dwelling, and he (occasionally his wife) rings the six o'clock bell from his bel —the bell being immediately above. The church was last restored in 1864. IT is not improbable that this was a Pagan Church. As early to

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

RECENT POBIKY AND VERSE

If eccentricity and unintelligibility are the measure of wisdom, then the author of "Sand Key (The Key to All)" (Simpkin, Marshall) should be a very wise person indeed. The second title of this unique volume—it surely has no fellow except "The Ilunting of the Snark"—is "A full and succinct description by an ancient warder of it, who, during his incumbency, was a solitary resident." We are further informed that the work is "After resident." We are further informed that the work is "After the poem, we learn that the back ground is an unbroken sea horizon from the extreme of side to side. In the middle of this joint line a stationary white dot, seen in day-time by direct reflection of the sun only, discloses "the lonely and querulous position of Sand Key a stationary white dot, seen in day-time by direct reflection of the sun only, discloses "the lonely and querulous position of Sand Key in the Atlantic Ocean, off the adute elbow made by Florida Reef in turning about to enter the Galf of Mexico. It is the funny bone of that elbow, fearfully ticklish; and is the geographical point in which the Great Republic makes its nearest approach to the South Pole of the earth." The ancient warder finding himself on a fauteuil of pillows on the deck of a smack, and on emplating the emergence of Sand Key from the ocean, breaks lucidly into his introductory song on "The Figure of True Representation," thus:—

All holding Sesame, wastefully divulgent:
All-beaming goal key, spark-fangled Mebulgent:
Showling, Me-beconned, crank of windy ocean,
Outside disposed, whereby the whole whirled see thee.

After the Ancient Warder has relieved his philosophical emotion in this fashion for some pages the "Figure of True Representa-tion" responds sympathetically in a smart little song, of which we give the first verse :-

O partitive morning laugh! Thy twin flamivimous paff Spoom out of this double room of grey To let thy smooth upper arch's half Boom broadest Art 'mid an archic play.

A contemporary calls this "craggy." It is certainly steep, too steep for those whom Shakespeare dubs "the general." Sometimes the poet is more clear in expression. Here, for example, he seems to have compassion on the puzzled reader:—

Be not sad that we die! Such is Nature's live way,
Fact in brood of enjoyment to free from decay,
How can faculty sad be where insight revere
Standing time, lifting facts up in Nature's bright sphere!

This, in a note, is thus explained:—"Time is not antecedent to thought, but appears in its arrangement. When there is no thought, or no arrangement of thought, there is no time. It is part of the gear of thought, not an entity in itself. It spreads it. Unspread thought is almost without time." Serious criticism of such a book thought is almost without time." Serious criticism of such a book is almost impossible. It is chaos, and leads nowhere except to "the endstead," whatever that may be. Frankly, we may parody a popular refrain anent "Sand Key:"—"We've tried to understand it, but we couldn't, no, we couldn't."

Messrs. Longmans publish "Lyra Consolationis," by Claudia Frances Hernaman. This lady has here gathered together compositions of the poets of the last three centuries, especially dealing with the advanced doubt and the highest shield wishly to the control of the high with the same of the last three centuries, especially dealing

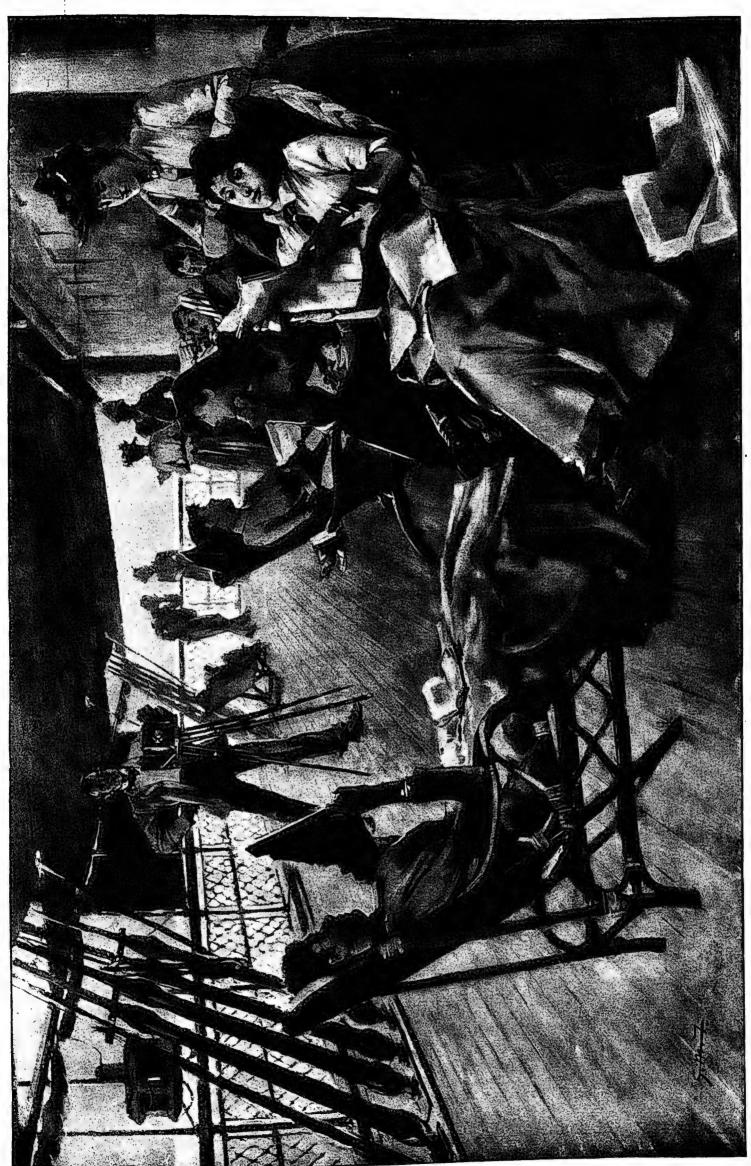
with the sadness of death and the brighter side of the shield visible to Christian hope. The selection or the verse, which has been governed by excellent judgment and taste, "is designed," writes Miss Hernaman, "to comfort mourners from the first hours of their bereavement, by leading those over whom the sky is darkening to the cross and grave of our Great Forerunner, that so they may look onward to His glorious victory over death, and to that final resitution of all things which involves external ranging with our below. tution of all things which involves eternal reunion with our beloved in Him." Miss Hernaman has inserted in this anthology a few French and German pieces in the original. Among them is "Wohlauf, Wohlan," a touching hymn, intended to be sung as the body is borne to its last resting-place. "Lyra Consolationis" should not fail to find its mission in many a sorrow-sha lowed



-A song of more than ordinary MESSRS. J. AND J. HOPKINSON.—A song of more than ordinary merit is "The Golden Gate," one of Adelaide Procter's most truching sacred poems, set to appropriate music by Oliver King, with organ obbligato ad lib.; it is published in three keys.—There is much true pathos in "A Vanished Face," written and come of the Clifton Bingham and Ernest Birch; for this song a sure encore may be anticipated if well sung.—A well-known and pleasing form by Bulwer Lytton, "Moorish Screnade," has been set to music with much taste by A. D. Duvivier; this charming song has already won public favour.—Melodious and void of difficulty is "A Song of the Swallow," words by Jetty Vogel, nusic by Cécile Harreg; it will be a great favourite in the schoolroom and the home circle—"Three Eighteenth Century Studies," by Arthur Somervell, are arranged for the pianoforte alone and for the violin and piano; in both forms they will be acceptable to teachers and students on MESSRS, J. AND J. HOPKINSON. both forms they will be acceptable to teachers and students on account of their originality and simplicity.—Book III. of "The Grosvenor Album" contains six new dances for the pianofate. "Cancanello Dance" (Charles Vincent), three very danceable set of waltzes, "The To-Whoo" (Paxton Moore), "Naiveté (Willoughby), and "Sundial" (Sydney Cook), and two pelkas, "My Pretty Maid (Mellor), and "Kangaroo" (Carl Hause). This little album will be useful at carpet dances this autumn.

THE LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY—Part 88, Vol. XI. of "The Company — Part 88, Vol.

THE LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Part 88, Vol. XI., of "The Organist's Quarterly Journal," is well up to its usual standard of graellance Theorems with a shown and brilliant XI., of "The Organist's Quarterly Journal," is well up to its usual standard of excellence. It opens with a showy and brilliant "Fantasia" by Ernest E. P. Truman, well adapted for a secular concert. The same may be said of a "Concert Fantasia on Scotch Airs," by the Editor, who shows himself to be equally at home with light as with grave compositions. "Andante," by Edward Hake, is well worthy the attention of organists who are in search of something good, but not super difficult. Of the same useful type as the above are, "Short Introductory Voluntary" by John Tait, and a showy "Festival March" in A major, by W. H. Maxfield, Mus. Doc. Tor., F.C.O. The contents of this number are of a more than usually light and secular character.



AUTUMN TRIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ON BOARD A P. AND O. BOAT.— THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER AT WORK



THE INDIAN SONG OF SUMMER that the season has been singing was broken by the fog-signals of winter on Monday, when the street-lamps of London were kept alight all day, although a few miles distant the country fields were illumined by brilliant sunshine. This reminder that the middle of October is reached this week should stimulate growers of potatoes to get them lifted and stored whilst yet the weather favours the operations. In many other directions our rural friends should be diligent in field and garden work suitable to the date of the year. Our witnesses of summer, the martins and swallows, are now hard to retain, very few staying after the misty and cold nights of the past week.—French patience and bird-teaching have had their reward in pressing swallows into the carrying of news; and the bird-master in this new field is hopeful of training swallows into the service of man, as is done with carrier pigeons. THE INDIAN SONG OF SUMMER that the season has been singing

ONE OF THE CHIEF FAVOURS of the last month's beautiful weather must be acknowledged in the reparation done to the potato crop. To such extent has this been the case that potatoes in Ireland are being offered at 50s. per ton, according to reports from shippers in Cork. Happily, the exaggerated fears of famine are being dissipated by the favour of Nature, that Mother-of-Harvests who, reproaching herself for her summer niggardliness, has lavished favour on golden autumn. favour on golden autumn.

THE SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL CHAMBER OF AGRICUL-

favour on golden autumn.

The Secretary of the Central Chamber of Agriculture reminds members that on Nov. 4 next the business of the meeting in the Large Room of the Society of Arts will include receiving reports of the Cattle Disease, Railway Rates, Boundary Fences, and other Committees; also to discuss:—(a). The desirability of labelling all foreign meat as such when sold in English markets. (b). The question of boundary fences. (c). The need of cheapening legislation for the transfer of land. (d). The working of the Agricultural Holdings Act.

In November, at Ipswich, it is proposed to have an examination to test the theoretical knowledge of candidates for the diploma and certificates of the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute. At the same time practical skill in butter and cheesemaking will be judged, so that theory and practice will both be on trial.

South Hams, what are they?—The breed of South Devon cattle as distinct from the renowned North Devon stock. The South Hams are to have a Herd Book for their Worthies, which will be timely introduced after the success of Mr. Vosper, of Plympton, in carrying off the first prize for his farm from the R.A.S.E. He keeps 140 cows of the South Hams breed, many of which yield five to six gallons of milk daily! Such a yield would compare favourably with that from the best breeds, shorthorns, Ayrshires, Jerseys, &c., at the Dairy Show of last week, when the following results were reported:—Total morning and evening milk—ist prize, Shorthorn Cow, 55.2 lbs.; 1st prize, Jersey Heifer, 30.4 lbs.; 1st prize, Guernsey, 49.2 lbs.; 1st prize, Jersey Heifer, 30.4 lbs.; 1st prize, Guernsey, 49.2 lbs.; Best Dutch Cow, 45 lbs.; Best Ayrshire, 45.7 lbs.; Best Red Polled, 29.1 lbs.; Best Dexter Kerry, 26.6 lbs.

Distressful Ireland is reported as having in the Savings Banks of the Post Office 3,585,000/., being an increase of 213,000/.

DISTRESSFUL IRELAND is reported as having in the Savings Banks of the Post Office 3,585,000%, being an increase of 213,000% over the previous year. The cash, too, in banks is the largest yearly increase since 1852, being 1,856,000% over former total.

ON OCTOBER IST it is estimated this country had 2,000,000 qrs. wheat in granary, nearly 9,000,000 in farmers' hands, and 2,600,000 sacks of flour in granaries and mills. Such a supply in hand, when eaten up to the last loaf, would leave us the task of bringing over from abroad 11,000,000 qrs. for actual daily bread, and 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 more as reserves.

5,000,000 more as reserves.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MILLERS have a high opinion of themselves; besides knowing their own business, they have an overflow of wisdom which, in advice, they charitably bestow on farmers in the form of a circular recently addressed to them. This circular complains that neither the Government nor the Agricultural Societies act as they should act, but leave undone many things they ought to have done; that seed merchants supply seed wheat of fine appearance but of indifferent quality; and that farmers sell their own best wheat and reserve their poorest corn for seed. In conclusion, the Association urges millers to give farmers their best advice as to the most suitable kinds of wheat to sow. What kindness!—from the millers, who, as "sweaters" of farmers their best advice as to the most suitable kinds of wheat to sow. What kindness!—from the millers, who, as "sweaters" of the farmers, would have them grow as much wheat as possible (which they get cheap), whether its cultivation pays or does not pay the farmer. All wheat is grist to the miller, and home and foreign are alike welcome. A few years ago the miller callously ignored the farmer, and saw him going down hill. But now that abroad foreign wheat is made into flour, and comes here in competition enough to close up several British mills, even the Liberal and Radical millers call out against an imported manufactured article—"flour"—(by which they get their living), but would invite—on principle—the import of wheat as a "raw" material (which is only a means of living to the farmers). only a means of living to the farmers).

only a means of living to the farmers).

CO-INCIDENTLY the farmers are told in the new Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society that foreign wheat sells at 2s. to 3s. per quarter over English wheat samples! inferring that climate and cultivation are both on the side of the big battalions of foreign lands. However, as naturalists have in times past given schedules of climates under which the best wheat is grown, in which list the temperature and soil of parts of England are acknowledged to be very favourable to wheat-production, paralleling Dantzic and other best districts, one may rest secure on the goodness of quality in Finglish wheat. Moreover, the comparisons made in the Royal Journal are not of like with like, but of selected foreign samples graded to suit our markets, with the good and secondary deliveries of farmers' wheat in England. In shipping wheat from abroad sellers are unwilling to pay freight-charges on inferior grain, dirty and unscreened, and so commonly forward the best samples, comsellers are unwilling to pay freight-charges on inferior grain, dirty and unscreened, and so commonly forward the best samples, compared with which best English samples may challenge the growth of any country. This week in Mark Lane finest American wheat may be quoted 38s. to 41s. per qr., finest Australian 37s. 6d. to 39s. per qr., but the finest English wheat—say from the warm Surrey lands round Godalming—would as "Chidham White" probably bear the bell in price. The "declared value" of foreign wheat imported cannot be taken as its real value, now that it comes free of duty. In most cases importers would give their security the benefit duty. In most cases importers would give their security the benefit of the market-doubt, and enhance its price.

AT THE RECENT AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS IN VIENNA the practice of making ensilage was welcomed as of real service to the farmer, and application has since been made for the Blue Books of the English Ensilage Commission, and such other private works published on the subject in this country.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA will be proclaimed at Perth at the end of this month. The Parliamentary elections follow immediately afterwards, and an animated contest is already afoot among the candidates.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME

UNDER-LYME

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor of London, who was accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, opened the new Municipal Buildings, erected at a cost approaching 20,000l., at Newcastle-under-Lyme. The Borough owns the distinction of being the under-Lyme. The Borough owns the distinction of being the third oldest in England, the Charter dating from the reign of thereof the theorem of the period in the new buildings occupy an historical site in the vicinity of the birth-place of Major-General Thomas Harrison, to whom was committed the custody of Charles I. during the period immediately preceding his fatal trial. Adopting a free treatment of the Renaissance, the architects have succeeded in obtaining a very fine effect, the façade to the Ironmarket presenting an appearance at once rich and chaste. On the ground-floor are comprised an elegant Council Chamber, a spacious Free Library and Reading-Room, and a suite of rooms to be used as a School of Science and Art; while the upper floor is wholly set apart as a Municipal Hall, with the requisite appurtenances. Access is



MR. RICHARD BARTLETT MELLARD, J.P. Mayor of Newcastle-under-Lyme

obtained to the Assembly Room, which is designed to seat over one thousand persons, by a double flight of staircases, through a handsome vestibule. The plans were prepared by Messrs. Sugden and Son (Leek), W. Sugden (Keighley), John Blood, and Chapman and Snape (Newcastle-under-Lyme); and the buildings were erected by Mr. John Gallimore, Newcastle-under-Lyme. Of the total cost, nearly 4,000/. was raised voluntarily, with the object of commemorating in a permanent form the Jubilee of Her Majesty. A fourth of this sum was given by Mr. Harry Coghill, J.P., and the Corporation were presented with a clock and bell for the tower by Mr. Edward Turner. In connection with the opening of the buildings a general holiday was proclaimed, and the principal thoroughfares of the town were profusely decorated. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs arrived in Newcastle on Monday afternoon, and were officially received by



NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS Opened by the Lord Mayor

the Mayor (Alderman Richard Bartlett Mellard, J.P.), magistrates, and Corporation. An imposing civic proression preceded the opening ceremony, which Sir Henry Isaacs performed with a gold key. His Lordship was presented with a tastefully-illuminated address on behalf of the Corporation by the Mayor, and the distinguished visitors subsequently attended a public lunchcon, the Lord Mayor submitting the toast of "Success to the Municipal Buildings and Free Library." The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs left for Manchester in the evening. During his visit his Lordship was the guest of the Mayor, at The Beeches, and the Sheriffs were entertained by Mr. W. Woodall, M.P., and Mr. H. Dutton, magistrates' clerk. The festivities in connection with the proceedings concluded on Thursday, when the Mayor entertained a large company to a conversazione and ball in the new buildings, which, together with the principal thoroughfares of the town, were brilliantly illuminated.

—The engraving of the Town Hall is from a photograph by J. Milton, Newcastle-under-Lyme; the portrait of the Mayor is from a photograph by Harrison and Sons, Newcastle-under-Lyme. the Mayor (Alderman Richard Bartlett Mellard, LP.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICA, as now definitely constituted, is nearly twice the size of the German Empire in Europe.



THE Queen will remain in the Highlands for nearly five weeks longer, leaving for Windsor about November 20th. The Royal longer, leaving for Windsor about November 20th. The Royal party at Balmoral have been amusing themselves with tableaux vivants, in which Prince and Princess Henry, the Duchess of Albany, and the Duke of Clarence and Avondale took part. These tableaux were so successful that the performance was given twice, Her Majesty inviting numerous guests on each occasion. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale has spent some days with the Queen, while the Duke and Duchess of Fife lunched with Her Majesty on Saturday. In the evening, Viscount Cross and the Rev. Dr. Cameron Lees joined the Royal party at dinner, and on Sunday morning Dr. Lees officiated at Divine Service before the Queen and Royal Family. The Duchess of Albany lunched with Her Majesty, who, in the afternoon, called upon Lady Biddulph. On Monday, the Queen drove through Braemar to Gleneye and the Linn of Dee, while the Earl of Jersey arrived to take leave of Her Majesty on assuming the Governorship of New South Wales, and, with the Countess, joined the Royal dinner party. The Queen holds a Council next Tuesday to prorogue Parliament further to November 25th.

with the Countess, joined the Royal difficit party. The Guech holds a Council next Tuesday to prorogue Parliament further to November 25th.

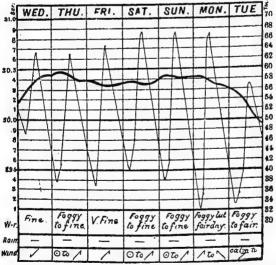
The Prince of Wales has enjoyed capital sport whilst staying with Baron Hirsch at St. Johann, Moravia. After spending some hours writing in the morning, he has been out shooting daily, and on Saturday alone the total bag of the sportsmen reached nearly 3,000 head of game. During dinner on each evening a Hungarian gipsyband played native music, and afterwards the Prince and his fellow guests assembled in the great hall, lighted by electricity, to witness various entertainments. On Sunday the Prince drove to Stampfen to see Countess Alois Karolyi, widow of the late Austrian Ambassador to England. After a few days' big-game shooting the Prince goes to Malaczka, near Pressburg, in Hungary, to visit Count Palfy. He returns home at the end of the month, and will accompany the Princess to stay with Lord and Lady Londonderry at Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees, the Prince and Princess visiting Seaham Harbour on November 1st. The Prince will spend his birthday at Sandringham, and will entertain visitors for a fortnight, going afterwards to Berlin for the wedding of his niece, Princess Victoria of Prussia, now fixed definitively for November 2oth. The Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria came to town from Scotland at the end of last week, and on being joined by Princess Maud Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria came to town from Scotland at the end of last week, and on being joined by Princess Maud from Exeter, stayed a few days at Marlborough House before going to Sandringham. On Monday night the Princess and Princess Maud were at the Lyceum Theatre. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale also has left Scotland to rejoin his regiment at York, and was expected at Scarborough yesterday (Friday) for the banquet to the officers of the Channel Squadron.—Prince George played in a polo contest at Halifax on Monday, and dined with the Lieutenant-Governor.—The Duke and Duchess of Fife left Mar Lodge for the South on Monday. Though much better for the bracing Highland air, the Duchess continues delicate, and will spend most of the winter on the Riviera.

The Duke of Edinburgh is busy visiting the various Government

winter on the Riviera.

The Duke of Edinburgh is busy visiting the various Government departments and public institutions at Devonport. On Saturday he inspected the Sailors' Rest, under Miss Weston's direction, and paid an official visit to the Norwegian corvette Freya, lying in the Sound. He has also been to see Lord and Lady St. Germans at Port Eliot. The Duke on Monday escorted the officers of the Freya round the Dockyard, going to the Plymouth Theatre in the evening, and on Tuesday he accompanied the Duke of Cambridge in his annual inspection of the local troops and fortifications. The Duchess goes to Berlin from Coburg this week to attend the consecration of the late Emperor Frederick's Mausoleum. Prince and Princess Christian will also be present from Wiesbaden, together with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who have made a brief trip to Dresden. The Duke of Connaught enters on his duties at Portsmouth on January 1st next.—The Empress of Austria is visiting the Riviera on her way to Genoa and Corfu.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1890



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Tuesday midnight (14th inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—'The weather during this period has been dry and fine, but thick fog has been experienced at many of the English Stations. Diurnal range has been very large, and occasional ground frosts have prevailed over the inland parts of the country; during the day, however, temperature has risen very quickly, the sheltered thermometer in London rising to 67° on more than one occasion, and even as high as 72° at Cambridge on Sunday (rath inst.). These conditions have been brought about by the presence of a large anticyclone over Ireland and England, which advanced over the United Kingdom from the North-Westward, its central, and at the close of the period was found over Central Europe. The only rainfall reported during the week has been at some of the Scotch and Irish Stations, which has been occasioned by the transit of slight depressions outside our Western and Northern Coasts on their way to Scandinavia.

The barometer was highest (30°48 inches) on Thursday (9th inst.); lowest (29°95 inches) on Tuesday (14th inst.); range 0°53 inch.

The temperature was highest (67°) on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday (11th, 12th, and 13th inst.); lowest (32°) on Monday (13th inst.); range 35°.

No measurable rain has fallen.

HELIGOLAND POSTAGE STAMPS have risen greatly in price since the island changed hands. Thus the 20-pfennig stamps of 1879 are worth 7s. 6d., while postcards of the same date reach 12s.



NORWICH TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL (From Our Special Correspondent).

The Twenty-third Triennial Festival commenced at Norwich on The I wenty-time I riemmal restivat commenced at Norwich on Tuesday evening, and continued throughout the week until Friday night. Two days last week had been spent in exhaustive orchestral rehearsals at the Royal Academy of Music, and the whole of Monday rehearsais at the Arola and the greater part of Tuesday were likewise devoted to the work of preparation. The Norwich Festivals, although they only became Triennial in the year 1824, are of much older date. Festivals were Triennial in the year 1824, are of much older date. Festivals were held in the East Anglian city as far back as 1770, they then consisting of two or three performances of omatorios in the church of St. Peter's Mancroft, and some secular concerts in the theatre. Sir George Smart was conductor of the first Triennial Festival of 1824, but he was afterwards succeeded by Professor Taylor, the friend of Spohr. Taylor, in 1842, was followed by Sir Julius Benedict, who, after 1878, was in his turn replaced by Mr. Randegger, who still holds the post. Of late years the chorus, which was never a particularly strong point at Norwich, has been considerably improved, although it still leaves a good deal to be desired when compared with the choirs of Leeds, Birmingham, and other great Festival cities. The chorus this year numbers upwards of 250 singers, mostly local amateurs, reinforced by some Cathedral vicars choral. There is also a small though fully adequate band of about seventy performers, led by Mr. Betjemann, who this year has replaced Mr. Carrodus, that gentleman not having sufficient leisure placed Mr. Carrodus, that gentleman not having sufficient leisure to attend rehearsals.

to attend rehearsals.

The Festival commenced on Tuesday evening with Handel's gudas Maccabæus, in which Madame Nordica and Miss Liza Lehmann, both of whom were in excellent voice, were the sopranos. Madame Marian M'Kenzie was the contralto, Mr. Lloyd the tenor, and Mr. Alec Marsh the bass. Amongst 'the successes of the evening were Madame Nordica's delivery of "From Mighty Kings," and Mr. Lloyd's splendid rendering of "Sound an Alarm." The chorus had been accorded a special rehearsal, with orchestra, and save that the tenors were rather weak, they proved themselves far superior to the choir engaged in 1887. Mr. Randegger, of course, conducted.

Further details as to the Festival performances must necessarily Further details as to the Festival performances must necessarily be reserved until next week. It may, however, now be said that Wednesday morning's programme included the symphony to the Second Part of Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Schutz's "Lamentatio Davidi" for bass soloist (Mr. Novara), accompanied by organ and four trombones. We gave a description of this work when it was performed last spring at the Crystal Palace. The principal novelty of the Festival, Dr. Hubert Parry's L'Allegro ed Il Pensieroso, and Rossini's Stabat Mater were announced to close the programme.

As to L'Allegro, although fuller criticism is now of course impracticable, it may be said that Dr. Parry's setting of Milton's lines differs in almost every detail from the well-known cantata written by Handel to an adaptation of the poem by Charles Jennens. Dr. to an adaptation of the poem by Charles Jennens. Dr. Parry, while duly maintaining the balance between solo and chorus, keeps the two parts of the poem entirely distinct. In L'Allegro the solos are given entirely to the soprano (Miss McIntyre), and here Dr. Parry has happily proved undeserving of the reproach which has for some time past been cast upon English composers, that they are unable to write an effective solo for the soprano voice. The setting of "Haste, thee, nymph," and of "Sometime walking not unseen" will, we believe, henceforward be favourite soprano concert pieces. In orchestral accompaniments to both solos and chorus Dr. Parry has indulged in many a little realistic touch, Dr. Parry has indulged in many a little realistic touch, and particularly as to the "Cock with lively din," the "Curfew," the "Hounds and Horn," the "Bellman's drowsy charm," and similar expressions. In Il Pensieroso the solos are confined exclusively to the bass voice. It is, however, in the choruses that Dr. Parry has been most successful, and, as in his St. Cecilia ode, the music is throughout remarkable for its strength, its interest, and its thoroughly English character.

"I.A CIGALE."—M. Audran's new comic opera La Cigale, successfully produced at the Lyric Theatre last week, has, since its first performance in Paris four years ago, been thoroughly revised, new lyrics by Mr. Burnand and Mr. Gilbert à Becket having been added to those already written by MM. Chivot and Doru, while a quantity of new music has likewise been supplied from the pens of Mr. Caryll and Miss Lila Clay. As it now stands, the work is a distinct advance upon ordinary opera bouffe, the music being remarkable for its melodiousness and refinement, while the orchestration, although by no means too ambitious, displays the finish of true musicianship. La Cigale further has the advantage of a libretto which is at once sensible, interesting, and dramatic. It deals chiefly with the sharp contrast afforded by the characters of two sisters—the one a born housewife, who marries a farmer and two sisters—the one a born housewife, who marries a farmer and settles down in the country, and the other a "cigale," or grass-hopper (or, according to the English idiom, a "butterfly"), whose views are ambitious, and who aims to become a prima donna at the Opera House at Bruges. Thanks to the interest of a lady-loving Duke she achieves her wish, but when at the height of her success, an intrigue, the details of which would be superfluous, well nigh carns for her the enmity of the Duchess, which would reduce her to beggary. Happily her lover, a young chevalier, comes to the rescue, and, on her retirement from the stage, marries her. This story, set to bright, and for the most part very melodious music, is the excuse for a magnificent spectacle. In the first act there are a wedding dance, and a festival in which the ladies of the Ducal Court take part. In the second there is a capital representation of the Fair at Bruges, with jugglers, mountebanks, performing dogs, a donkey (which ought, but absolutely declined, to perform), and in the last act a splendid representation of a masked ball in the Ducal Palace, the Ladies' Orchestra, under Miss Lile Clay here also in a proper the stress a severe the which under Miss Lila Clay, here playing upon the stage a gavotte which is danced by a party of infant polichinelles and adult maskers. Apart from the legend of Margot—whom three young men rescue from a watery grave on condition that she gives them a kiss, whereupon she offers to divide one kiss among the three—the best of the music is in the second act, which includes a highly effective quartet, a soprano song described as a gavotte, though it is not in gavotte thythm, a duet for the heroine and her cousin, sung by Misses I had and Effic Clements, and in the second finale a song for Miss Clements, with a well-written and highly effective unaccompanied chorns. Although Mr. Scovel is by no means happy in the part of the hero, the cast is otherwise a strong one, it including the two ladies mentioned and Mr. Dwyer as vocalists, Messrs. Garden, Mudie, Lionel Brough, and Eric Lewis as comedians, and Miss St. Cyr as principal dancer. The success of La Ciga!e was undoubted.

CONCERTS (VARIOUS).—The Crystal Palace Concert season opened on Saturday with a capital programme which attracted a

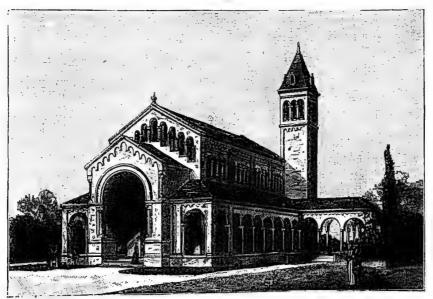
large audience. The general scheme included Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, of which a remarkably fine performance was given by the Crystal Palace band, songs by Schubert, Lassen, and Schumann, sung by Madame Valleria, who was in her best voice, and a new violoncello concerto in A minor, by Herr Hans Sitt, played by Herr Julius Klengel. The concerto, although the composer is by means strict in regard to "form," is a valuable addition to the repertory of violoncello music. A brilliant allegro forms the opening movement, and is joined without break to a delicious andante, which is certainly the most agreeable movement of the work. The finale is practically a Tarantella, and its principal features are metamorphoses of subjects which have already appeared in the previous movements. Played as it was by Herr Klengel and conducted by the composer, it achieved an undoubted success.—On Thursday of last week Madame Wood gave her annual evening concert, the lady herself, who is a well-known vocalist, declining an encore for Handel's "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," and also singing Smart's "Lady of the Lea." She was supported by various eminent artists.—On Wednesday of this week the new juvenile prodigy, Mr. Isidore Pavia, made his débât. He was announced to play Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata and various other works, but, inasmuch as the critics were absent at Norwich for the first performance of Dr. Parry's new cantata, another opportunity must be taken of determining his merits.

NOTES AND NEWS.——The Royal Italian Opera season will open to-night (Saturday) with Atla with precisally a cast of the season will open to-night (Saturday) with Atla with precisally a cast of the season will open to-night (Saturday) with Atla with precisally a cast of the season will open to-night (Saturday) with Atla with precisally a cast of the season will open to-night (Saturday) with Atla with precisally a cast of the season will open to-night (Saturday) with Atla with precisally a cast of the season will open to-night (Saturday) with Atla w

Notes and News.—The Royal Italian Opera season will open to-night (Saturday) with Aida, with practically a new cast.—Professor Bridge has chosen, for his first series of Gresham —Professor Bridge has chosen, for his first series of Gresham musical lectures, an inaugural discourse for the 18th prox.; "Mozart and His Teaching" for the 19th; a technical lecture for the 20th; and for the 21st a lecture upon early English instrumental music, particularly between 1573, the death of Sir Thomas Gresham, and 1695, the death of Henry Purcell.—A new stained-glass window has been erected at Hereford Cathedral in memory of the late organist, Dr. Colborne. It contains a figure of St. Cecilia playing on an organ.—Mr. Frederic Corder has been appointed conductor of the Dr. Colborne. It contains a figure of St. Cecilia playing on an organ.—Mr. Frederic Corder has been appointed conductor of the Hackney Choral Association, in succession to Mr. Ebenezer Prout.—A new juvenile pianoforte prodigy, Master Braham Van der Berg, will be introduced by Mr. Vert, at Princes Hall, on the 27th inst.—Dr. Mackenzie will be unable to finish his oratorio, The Lord of Life, in time for next year's Birmingham Festival, but will contribute instead a short choral work to Dryden's lines, "Creator Spirit by whose aid." Spirit, by whose aid."

THE PROPOSED CREMATORIUM AT MANCHESTER

Some time ago a Cremation Society was formed at Manchester, one of the principal objects of which was the establishment of a cre-matorium in the neighbourhood of that city. A company has now been started in connection with the Society to proceed with the



THE PROPOSED CREMATORIUM AT MANCHESTER

building of the Crematorium. A suitable piece of ground has been purchased on the Chorlton side of the Southern Cemetery, of which the Crematorium will thus form a continuation and plans have been purchased on the Chorlton side of the Southern Cemetery, of which the Crematorium will thus form a continuation, and plans have been been drawn up by Messrs. Salomons and Steinthal, architects, of Manchester. The proposed Crematorium is modelled upon that at Zurich, said to be the most complete in Europe, and will consist of a hall about 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, containing the furnace. The hall will be flanked on either side by open arched colonnading raised three feet above the level of the ground, forming a Columbarium, the recesses for the urns (which may, however, be buried in the ordinary manner if preferred) being formed in the exterior of the walls of the hall. An important feature in the composition will be a tower containing and masking the flue from the furnace. The style selected for the building is Romanesque, and it is proposed to build it in sandstone, with red-tiled roof. About 6,000/. is required, of which more than 3,000/. has already been subscribed. The Secretary is Mr. J. Harvey Simpson, 15, Princess Street, Manchester, who will be pleased to furnish any additional information. We may mention, however, that the Company has not been formed with the hope or expectation of making a profit, but simply to help on the cause of Cremation in this country. Building operations are to be begun this year, and it is hoped that the Crematorium may be ready for use by the end of next autumn. We are indebted for this information to Mr. Henry Simon, the Chairman of the Company. Company.

THE ACTORS IN THE OBER-AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY just THE ACTORS IN THE OBER-AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY just ended are certainly not overpaid for their share in the performance. Mayer, the representative of the Saviour, received 50% for the whole season, Caiaphas was paid 40%, and St. Peter and Pilate were awarded 25% apiece. Altogether the Play produced 35,000%—double the sum realised in 1880—but the expenses of the new theatre, costumes, &c., were very heavy, whilst the large number of persons employed rendered the individual profit small.

THE GAME OF POKER is now so popular in this country that a good deal of interest has been taken in a discussion in the sthat a good deal of interest has been taken in a discussion in the Sportsman as to whether a "straight," or sequence, is better than "three of a kind." Dogmatic, but entirely contradictory, assertions have been made by various correspondents; but the fact is tions have been made by various correspondents; but the fact is that there is no definite rule upon the subject. Mathematically, a "straight" is superior to "threes," as being a slightly rarer combination of cards; but, in practice, "threes" are frequently accounted the better. Intending players should always decide before sitting down under which rule they intend to play.



THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL GALLERY has been promised an annual Government grant of 1,000% for five years to buy pictures. Hitherto Scotland has never shared in the Parliamentary Art Grant.

THERE ARE 71,646 DOGS IN PARIS, according to the recent canine census. Of these, 43,739 animals are classed as watch-dogs, and taxed 4s. apiece, while the remaining 27,907 are pets, or "chiens de luxe," for which their owners pay 8s. per head.

A FEMININE EXPLORER OF TIBET hopes to enter the forbidden their travellers have failed. An English

territory where so many masculine travellers have failed. An English lady missionary is now on the Tibetan border studying the language, and watching her opportunity to penetrate into the country.

THE TWO EMPERORS MADE GOOD GAME BAGS during the recent Austro-German shooting party in Styria. Besides quantities of other game, the sportsmen shot thirty-eight chamois, Emperor Francis Joseph and the King of Saxony killing six a piece, while four fell to Emperor William's rifle.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW at Finsbury Park, opened on Saturday, is a very fine display. The recent fine warm weather has brought on the plants unusually early, but they will be better still some days hence. This tenth annual exhibition contains 2,000 plants, the Japanese varieties being especially plentiful.

A LOVELY ARTIFICIAL BLUSH can now be obtained by Transport of the state o

atlantic beauties. On injecting some colouring matter under the skin of the face with a tiny syringe, a perfectly-imitated blush arises, lasting exactly two hours. After that period the owner of the blush must vanish like Cinderella, as her complexion takes a greenish-yellow tinge. Moreover, the syringe leaves a scar.

THE FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ever published has just been unearthed at Boston, its birthplace two centuries ago, so the Daily Graphic tells us. It is a small sheet, Publick Occurrences, printed on three sides of a folded sheet of wrapping-paper, and it expired after its first number. If prosperous, however, the journal should have appeared once a month, or more frequently if news required; and the publisher remarked that one of his objects was to "do something towards curing, or at least charming, the spirit of lying which prevails amongst us."

LONDON MORTALITY increased slightly last week. The deaths numbered 1,472 against 1,413 during the previous seven days, being a rise of 59, but 59 below the average, while the death rate reached 174 per 1,000. There were 94 deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery

174 per 1,000. There were 94 deaths from diarrhoa and dysentery (a decrease of 11), 38 from diphtheria (an advance of 10), 38 from measies (an increase of 8), 24 from enteric fever and 20 from scarlet fever (both similar to last week). The births registered diminished to 2,409, being a decline of 24, and no fewer than 317 below the ordinary return.

A HANDSOME FREE LIBRARY has been opened in Clerkenwell by the Lord Mayor. A temporary library has existed for two years, and was so well appreciated that the present building was built in Skinner Street, one of the most thickly-populated parts of the parish. A good reading room and a news-room form part of the library, which contains 9,000 volumes for borrowing and 1,500 books of reference. The Lord Mayor was the first borrower from the new premises, choosing a the first borrower from the new premises, choosing a musical dictionary, and informing the audience that he, too, was writing a book—the memoirs of his Mayoralty.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY seems likely to be maintained in Nev York. Notwithstanding the horrors of Kemmler's execution, the physician charged with the official investigation reports most favourably of the system. Dr. Macdonald declares that this method of inflicting death is infinitely less painful, quicker, and more merciful than hanging. Defects quicker, and more merciful than hanging. Defects and mistakes were inevitable at the first attempt, but will be remedied in the future. Public opinion does not endorse this verdict, for the United States Supreme Court will now be petitioned to impeach the constitutionality of the Execution Law as cruel and unusual.

M. SARDOU'S "CLEOPATRA," to be produced at the Paris Porte St. Martin to-night (Saturday), excites intense expectation. For weeks past M. Sardou has almost lived in the theatre to superintend the rehearsals. He arrived daily at one o'clock, and stayed till midnight, only allowing himself time to snatch

till midnight, only allowing himself time to snatch a hasty dinner. Madame Sarah Bernhardt has been

quite absorbed in her new part, and is delighted that she will not be obliged to assume a dusky complexion and coiffure for the famous Queen, experts having decided, after much research, that Cleopatra was a blonde through her Greek descent. As soon as Cleopatra is off his mind, M. Sardou will read another new piece, Thermidor—a Republican drama—to the Comédie Française.

AN AMUSING MOCK FUNERAL took place at a Socialist meeting in Paris on Saturday, when the German refugees solemnly buried the Anti-Socialist Law. The proceedings began with a sham Berlin policeman entering the hall, and inviting the public to attend the funeral "by the orders of our dear Emperor William." An open coffin was then brought in containing a little boy, with the cords of the pall held by two old women got up as the Cologne cords of the pail need by two old women got up as the Cologne Gazette and the North German Gazette. A funeral oration followed, during which the two newspaper representatives wailed and wept, and at the closing words, "Now we are going to deposit these dear remains in the bric-à-brac shop at Friedrichsruh," everybody shook hands, the coffin was carried thrice round the hall, and made a triumphant exit to the strains of the "Marseillaise," amidst a blaze of Bengal fire. of Bengal fire.

THE CENTENARY OF LAMARTINE'S BIRTH is to be kept to-day (Saturday) and the three following days at his native city, Mâcon. Grand fites will take place, attended by representatives of the French Gover ment, the Académie, and other literary associations. The house where Lamartine was born on October 21st, 1790, is a shabby two-storied building opposite the old Ursuline convent— now a barrack—where his lather was confined during the Revolunow a barrack-Thus Madame de Lamartine could show the little Alphonse from an attic window to her imprisoned husband over the way. The house is as dilapidated as Lamartine's later residence, the Château de Montceau, between Mâcon and Cluny, where the poet's study and his wife's boudoir are still shown—damp, neglected rooms, in a miserable state of neglect. Lamartine's last home at St. Point—a little village close by—is kept up carefully by his niece, Mdlle. Valentine de Cessiat; his study and bedroom being just as the poet left them. The study is most plain, with simple mahogany furniture, a cheap green and white paper on the walls, and well-filled bookcases, the only ornaments being a portrait by Madame de Lamartine of their daughter Julie, and a huge wooden crucifix. Another portrait of the child is in the bedroom, with a from an attic window to her imprisoned husband over the way. crucifix. Another portrait of the child is in the bedroom, with a likeness of Lamartine's father, while Madame de Lamartine had painted the great poets of the world on the china medallions round the fireplace. Lamartine's body lies in the cemetery close by, under a little Gothic chapel, on the very border of his own



GRANDMOTHER'S VISIT TO "THE CHILDRENS GARDEN" FROM THE DRAWING BY ROBERT BARNES, R.W.S.

EXHIBITIONS.

ROYAL M^{ilitary} EXHIBITION,

CHELSEA. Open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

CRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED GARDENS.

Fireworks every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, by Mr. Joseph Wells, of Wandsworth.

ROYAL

 M^{ilitary}

Exhibition.

The following Military Bands will perform during the week ending October 25th the week ending October 25th —
First Bana'ion Royal Munster Fusiliers.
First Bana'ion Royal Warwick Regiment. Bands Play Daily from 3 pm. to

On M. why next. October 20, from 3 to 5 p.m.
Grand A term on Concert by the Full Band of Her
Majesty's Scots Gard's
(Belind Lie mission of Colonel H. H. D. Stracey.)
1. October Oleron
1. Sound any "The Unfinished."
1.

4. R. and Air "O Ruddier than the
5. State by No. 1. Number One."
6. Reminiscences of Tambauser,
7. State brown "Eighth Sym1. Lower Remail .
7. Overture "Remail EDWARU HOLLAND.

DOWA!

MILITARY Exhibition.

The following events will take place—
Gravil Association Football Match between the Fost Lat alon Scots Guards and the First Battalion Lincoheshire Regiment. Deep by the 19th Hussars Deep as by the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, Wester & Corps,

W.solwich.
Display by the First Battalion Coldstream Guards.
Grand Display by the 14th Hussars, Musical Ride &c. Physical and Musical Drill by the Boys of the Lyndhurst Grove Board School, Peckham.

MILITARY Ехнівітіои.

Last Weeks. Will positively Close on Saturday, November 1st.

ROYAL

MILITARY Ехнівітіон

Omnibuses every five minutes from Sloane Square and South Kensington

Steamboats from all Piers to Victoria Pier, opposite the Main Entrance.
Admission EVERY DAY, 1s. This Price Admits to all Entertain-

ments.
Major G. E. W. MALET,
Hon. Director.

THE SAVOY GALLERY OF THE MOST POPULAR ENGRAVINGS.

"SOUL'S AWAKENING." S. E. SANT, R.A.
"DARBY & JOAN." W. DENDY SADLER.
"WIDOWS BIRTHDAY." W. DENDY SADLER.
"GREAT MARLOW." B. W. LEADER, A.R.A.
"DOURS." I. W. GARRANDER.

"DOVES. J. W. GREUZE.
"HOME FROM THE HONEYMOON." S. E.

WALLER.

"PARTHENIA." T. E. APPLETON.

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4.6500 per annum is required to maintain the Hospital, of which sum the Annual Subscriptions amount to little more than 41.700, and the remander has to be raised by donations, and other uncertain sources of mome. \$10,000 are urgently required tor the completion of the New Building now in course of erection in the Marylehone Road.

G. SCUDAMORE. Secretary.

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THE GRAPHIC



THE PRIMATE will to-day (Saturday) consecrate in Canterbury Cathedral the Bishop of Dover elect.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, it is authoritatively announced, will succeed the Bishop of Winchester when the latter, at the close of the present year, retires from his See.

of the present year, retires from his See.

As A RESULT OF THE RECENT SUICIDE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, the Bishop of London held in it on Monday, at the close of the ordinary afternoon service, what is described as a "Service of Reconciliation, or Act of Reparation to Almighty God for the Dishonour done to His Sanctuary." After a simple service, in the course of which the Bishop briefly addressed the congregation, there was read the "Sentence of Reconciliation," which recited that in response to a petition from the Dean and Chapter he pronounced the sacred edifice exempt "from all canonical impediments, and from every profanation contracted and incurred" by the act of suicide committed within its walls.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING held at Newcastle on Type on Monday.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday, expressly to consider the evils of gambling, and presided over by the Bishop of Newcastle, the Bishop of Durham said that the spirit the Bishop of Newcastle, the Bishop of Durham said that the spirit of gambling not only occupied a vast region of trade and commerce, but was demoralising popular games. He did not believe that the moral tone of England was lower than it had been, but daily journals and the telegraph gave facilities for gambling, which he knew to be felt as a terrible evil by the working men of his Diocese, and which, he had been told, was a sin more desolating than drunkenness. Representatives of Nonconformity spoke in the same spirit, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

MISCRIANNESS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Peterborough Cathedral, the restoration of which has been proceeding for years, was re-opened for service on Tuesday, the Bishop of the Diocese preaching an eloquent sermon.

—Monday being the Feast of Edward the Confessor, Saint and King, a number of Roman Catholics, with a sprinkling of Anglicans,

made a pilgrimage to his shrine (erected in the reign of Henry III.) in Westminster Abbey, and knelt before it in silent prayer.—A meeting of English residents in Paris, the Earl of Lytton presiding, has been held to promote a testimonial to the Rev. T. Howard Gill, who, after seven years of pastoral and philanthropic work, is leaving the church in the Rue d'Aguesseau for the vicarage of Tunbridge. The testimonial is to consist of a piece of plate and a purse of money. About 175% was subscribed in the room.—A service and sermon in Gaelic were given on Sunday in the Scotch National Schurch, Crown Court, where the late Rev. Dr. Cumming ministered Church, Crown Court, where the late Rev. Dr. Cumming ministered for many years. Several Highland M.P.'s, among a number of Highlanders in London, were present. The preacher was the Rev. Roderick Mackenzie, a Free Church minister from Ross-shire.—The bi-centenary of the death of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, occurs in January next, and the Society of Friends think, it is said, of commemorating the event in some appropriate way.



MR. TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, the senior Metropolitan Police Magistrate, has formally taken farewell of the Westminster Police Court, over which he presided for thirteen years, and has thus closed his career of nearly forty years as a Metropolitan Police Magistrate. Representatives of the legal profession, of the Metropolitan police and of the Poor Law officials, bore testimony on the occasion to the kindness, the courtesy, and sympathy which the retiring magistrate had always displayed in the discharge of his duties.

duties.

SOME CURIOUS DISCLOSURES respecting both the omission of names from, and the insertion of them in, the lists of parliamentary voters were made during the protracted but at last concluded hearing of a case at the Whitechapel Police Court, in which the defendants, Messrs. John Hall, George Hamilton, and Morris Van Thal, were overseers of the parish of Whitechapel. They were charged with conspiring to remove from the list of parliamentary voters for the

Whitechapel I vision of the Tower Hamlets the name of Mr. Stanley Mockett, and of inserting in it the names of persons who "they knew" had no qualification at all. Mr. Hall, who, the magistrate knew had no qualification at all. Mr. Hall, who, the magistrate said, was the moving spirit at the meetings of the overseers, was the Radical registration agent for the division, while Mockett was the Conservative registration agent, and Hamilton and Van Thal were prominent office-bearers of local Radical associations. If Mockett's name were kept out of the list, not only would the Conservatives lose a vote, but he would be unable to appear as Conservative agent before the Revising Barrister. The magistrate transfer condemned the conduct of Hall in procuring by the Conservative agent before the Revising Barrister. The magistrate strongly condemned the conduct of Hall in procuring by his influence with his two co-defendants the omission of Mockett's name, and, if the other conditions were satisfied, it would, he said, be his duty to send Hall for trial. But, while censuring Hamilton and Van Thal as having acted very weakly, he did not think that the serious charge of conspiracy was made out, and the summonses against the defendants were accordingly dismissed. The insertion of a number of "bogus" names in the list of voters was so palpable that the Revising Barrister appears to have pronounced the list to be a "fabrication." There were some 1,878 names which had not the slightest claim to be there. Among them was one of a person who had not even existed; another had been dead fourteen months when the lists were brought out; and no fewer than 470 names of aliens who had been struck out in previous years reagreed. of aliens who had been struck out in previous years reapteared in the list of 1890.

in the list of 1890.

"MR. PHILIP ARMYTAGE, of Farnley House, Quem's Road, Chelsea," was charged, at Westminster Police-court, under the Highways Act, with obstructing the thoroughfare by conducting mission services in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Close to his dining-room windows the complainant was subjected to the din of concertinas, a cornet, a big drum, and "a sort of Salvation Army style of preaching." Those engaged in the mission work were not, however, Salvationists, but bad imitators, for the real Salvationists had gone away when asked, while these people would not. One of the arguments used for the defence was that preaching in the highways was among the best-established practices known to Christianity. To this the magistrate pertinently replied that at the time people preached in the highways the Act of William IV, was not passed. He fined the defendant 4s., and 12s. 6d. co-ts, or fourteen days, and, on the fine being paid, refused to state a case, the matter being so clear. the matter being so clear.

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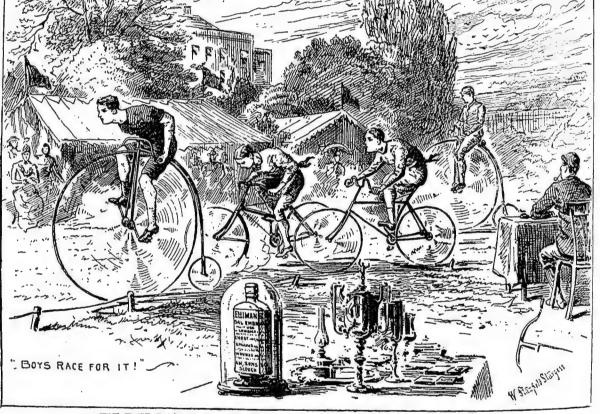
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THE gloomy pessimism which seems to weigh upon all things Russian—at least in the realm of fiction—assumes a rather oppres-Theatre. For the starting point of The Sixth Commandment the author has gone to Dostoievsky's celebrated novel which furnished the theme of the drama entitled Crime et Châtiment, brought out at the Oddon Theatre in Paris hard the transfer of the transfer the Odéon Theatre in Paris about two years ago. In deference, however, to the tastes of English audiences, Mr. Buchanan has shrunk from presenting Dostoïevsky's hero as the apologist for murder, and has reduced his crime to little more than a case of justifiable homicide. As a consequence, the psychological element has disappeared, and we have nothing but a melodrama which, except the excessive tendency of the dramatist to multiply repulsive and growth his course, with odious personages, hears a incidents and crowd his canvas with odious personages, bears a strong resemblance to the sort of romantic plays to which audiences in the suburban theatres have long been accustomed. Five acts in which tremendous doings are set forth in such prodigal abundance are a little too much for the patience of spectators not broken in to Mr. Buchanan's Titanic methods. The play has now, we understand, been contracted, but on the first night the expressions of impatience and dissatisfaction which were heard during the progress and at the conclusion of the last act were only too easy to be explained. The result is unfortunate for Mrs. Lancaster Wallis, who has commenced her management of the Shaftesbury with great spirit and liberality, and who plays the part of the heroine, Anna, in Mr. Buchanan's piece with a degree of force and concentration which is itself is any impression. The play is indeed extremely which in itself is very impressive. The play is indeed extremely

well acted. Mr. Herbert Waring imparts to the cynical and unscrupulous profligate Prince Zosimoff as much reality perhaps as is profitable in the portrayal of such an incarnation of depravity; Mr. Marius, as the indispensable Russian Minister of Police, contrives to light up the sombre picture with occasional flashes of humour; and Miss Marion Lea and Mr. Herbert, as a couple who conduct a courtship in a playful fashion, lend some aid in the same direction. To Mr. Lewis Waller falls the thankless task of playing the Russian novelist's student hero in his mitigated condition. the Russian novelist's student hero in his mitigated condition.
What consistency and tru'h it is capable of he may be said to have given to it. Splendidly mounted and thus played, it will not be the fault of actors or management if The Sixth Commandment fails

the fault of actors or management it The Sixin Communication talks to take a permanent hold upon the public favour.

The wandering companies whose head-quarters are in London may now be said to have returned to town. The latest arrivals are Mrs. John Wood and her associates, who have once more taken up their abode at the Court Theatre in Mr. Pinero's Cahmet Minister, and Mr. Charles Wundham, who after a week of triumph in

their abode at the COURT Theatre in Mr. Pinero's Cahnet Minister, and Mr. Charles Wyndham, who, after a week of triumph in Manchester, has presented himself again to CRITERION audiences in company with Mrs. Bernard Beere and Miss Mary Moore in Still Waters Run Deep. A special welcome was reserved for Mrs. Bernard Beere, this being her first appearance on the London stage after an illness so grave that for some time recovery appeared to be doubtful. Dr. Mackenzie will compose the incidental music for Mr. Buchanan's drama, founded on Sir Walter Scott's Marmion. It will consist of an overture, three entractes, and two songs. The piece will be brought out in Edinburgh next year.

It is said that the scene of Messrs. Henley and Stevenson's play, Beau Austin, with which Mr. Beerbohm Tree proposes to commence his special Monday performances, will be laid in Tunbridge Wells. The period is 1820. Is the "Beau" our friend Brummell, who, by the way, has recently made a very successful appearance on the New York stage? Whoever he may be, Mr. Tree is to play the part. Some one has irreverently referred to the time as "The Tom and Jerry period," and asked whether the old-fashioned costumes can please; but why should they not? can please; but why should they not?

The Compton Company, which has a well-earned reputation for The Compton Company, which has a wortesting reputation for its highly-finished performances of standard old English comedies, will suspend its provincial tours next year for a season in London. will suspend its provincial tours next year for a season in London. Will suspend its provincial tours next year for a season in London. If they were going to play these classical works, Londoners would it then enjoy an opportunity of seeing what permanency and the habit then enjoy and opportunity of seeing what permanency and the habit of playing together can do in the way of that ensemble which is so valuable, and so apt to be wanting on the London stage. It is, valuable, and so apt to be wanting on the London stage. It is, valuable, and so apt to be wanting on the London stage. It is, valuable, and so apt to be wanting on the London stage. It is, valuable, and so apt to be wanting on the London stage. It is, valuable, and so the london stage is the London stage. It is, valuable, and his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we believe, Mr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we have the manufacture of the manufacture his original part, Dr. Compton's intention to devote his London however, we have the manufacture his original part of the manufacture his original part of the manufacture his original part of the m

ceneri. Miss Julia Neilson, Mr. F. Terry, and Mr. Kerr will also take part in the performance.

The version of M. Daudet's painful and purposeless Lutte pour La Vie at the AVENUE Theatre, appears to have been unsuited to the tastes of Mr. Alexander's patrons. A new play, written by Mr. Carton, and entitled Sunlight and Shadow, is understood to be in preparation. Miss Marion Terry, Miss Maude Millett, and Mr. Alexander will play the leading parts.

A matinée is to be given at the Lyric Theatre on the 29th inst., on behalf of the Actors' Benevolent Fund. Moths will be played on this occasion. Miss Grahame will also give a morning performance with the same object at the Opéra Comique on the 23rd inst., when The Judge and Barbara will be given.

Mr. Mayer is busily preparing for his season of French plays, Mr. Mayer is busily preparing for his season of French plays,

Mr. Mayer is busily preparing for his season of French plays, which will commence at the ST. JAMES's towards the end of this which will commence at the SI. James's towards the end of this month. Madame Chaumont will revisit us to take part in these performances, together with Mdlle. Brandes. Among the early productions will be Divorgons and La Doctoresse.

productions will be Divorçons and La Doctoresse.

The melodramatic opera of The Black Rover at the GLOBE. Theatre is reported to be prospering. The intelligent macaw is also stated to be bearing his share in the performance with all his original gravity and intelligence. As a consequence of the prospects of the opera, Mr. George Paget is arranging for an extension of his tenancy of this house into the new year.



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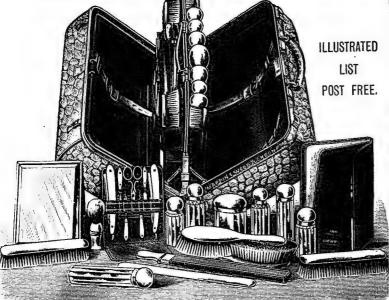
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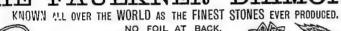
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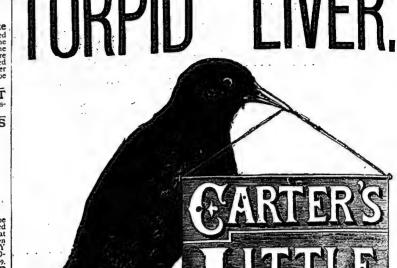
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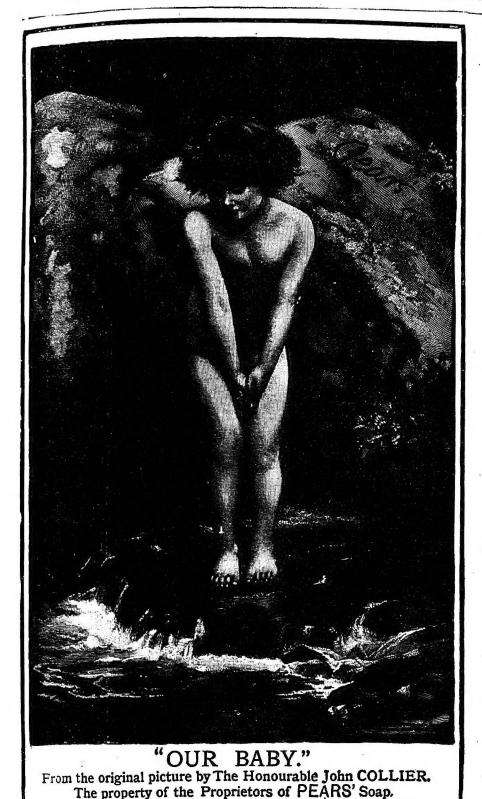
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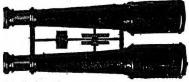
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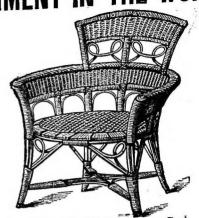
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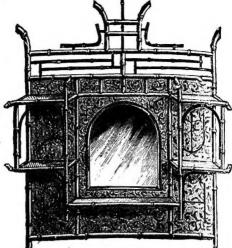


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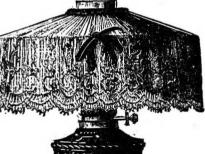
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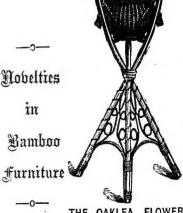






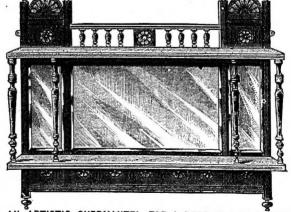


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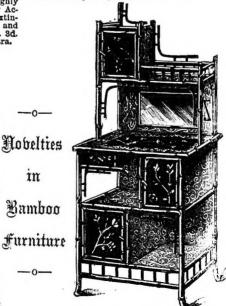
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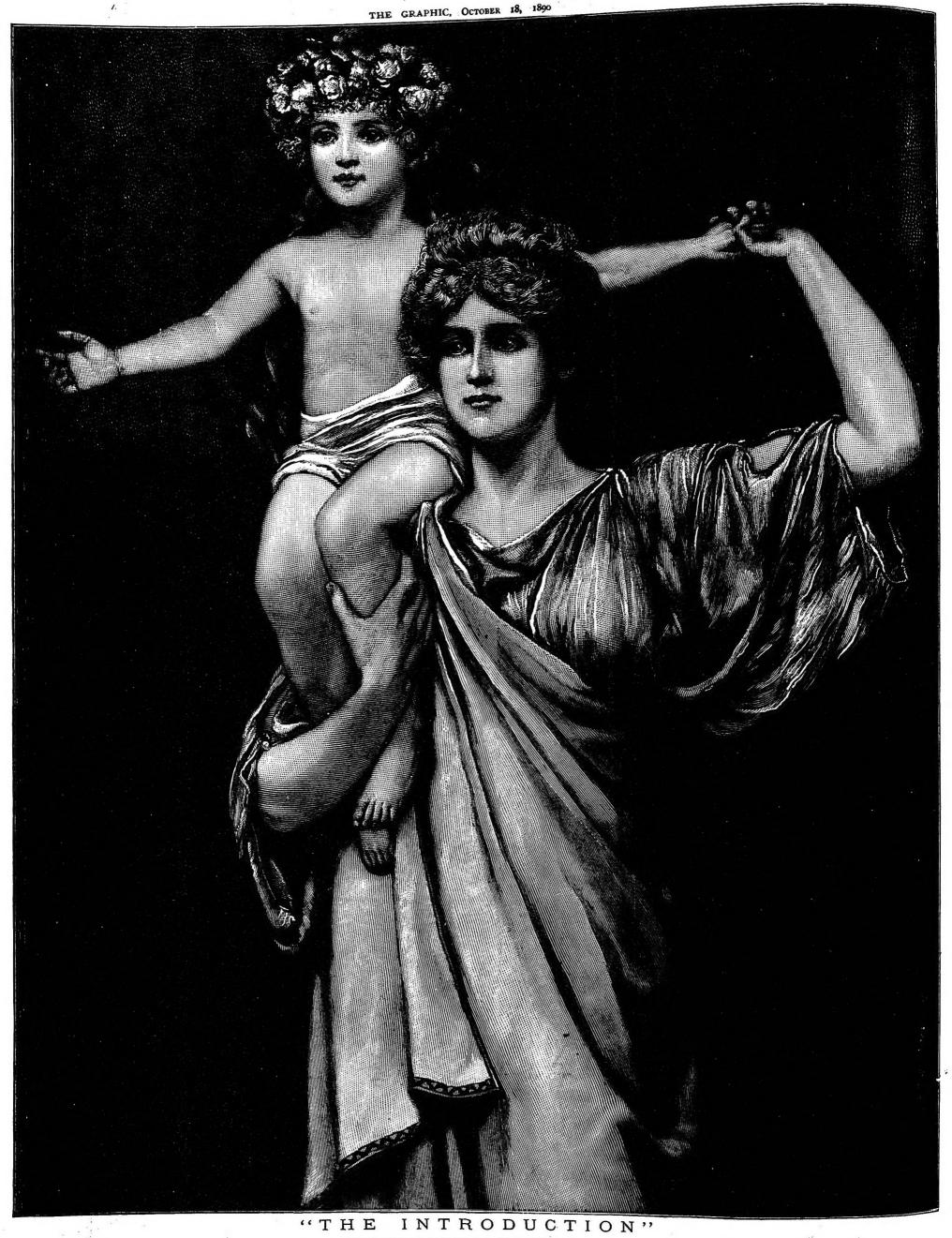
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